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## DRY LAW HERE TO STAY, SAYS HORACE D. TAFT

Educator, Brother of Chief Justice, Finds Benefits Enormous

## DECLARES IDEA HAS SPREAD OVER WORLD

Increased Savings, Less Crime, Better Clad Children, Are Effects

After saying, "I am one of those who were opposed to prohibition," Horace D. Taft, the headmaster of Taft School, Watertown, Conn., and brother of William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, in a statement just published by the Anti-Saloon League of America, concludes, "I believe that any fair-minded man, be he wet or dry, who will study the whole question, will come to the conclusion that we might as well try to reverse the direction of the rapids at Niagara as to reverse the deliberate verdict of the American people on this question. Enormous good has followed the adoption of prohibition."

An introduction to Mr. Taft's statement explains that he was not a prohibitionist or a total abstainer before the Eighteenth Amendment was put in the Constitution, but that he is now a total abstainer and an ardent advocate for the enforcement and strengthening of the prohibition laws. He says:

**Benefits of Prohibition**

"The prohibition law has resulted in enormous benefits for a very large part of the country. There has been a great increase in savings, a marked improvement of the appearance of the school children from the homes of the poor, a strong conviction on the part of great employers of labor as to the benefit derived by their workmen, and a great lessening of the large class of petty crimes connected with alcoholism."

"I affirm that no man who can think clearly on the subject dreams of a repeal. In the first place, though many of us know the Constitutional requirements, few seem to realize them."

"In my little village some people talk as though a rousing majority in a Watertown town meeting would repeal the amendment. What is it that the Constitution requires? First, a two-thirds vote in one house of Congress, an enormous majority, then a two-thirds vote in the other house, then the ratification of the repeal by three-fourths of the states. Twenty-six of the states, or two more than half, adopted prohibition for themselves before Congress touched the matter, and they are drier today than they were then."

## Dead Issue in Schools

"A man who had traveled through a large part of the west the summer before last told me that in most of the states he visited the matter had ceased to be a live question; that in the universities and high schools a student would as soon debate in favor of slavery as to take the wet side of the prohibition question. But the question hardly needs argument. A wet senator, from the wettest State in the Union, in a public speech the other day admitted that the amendment could never be repealed."

"There is no hope whatever of a beer and wine amendment. Not only is the public opinion of the Nation strong against it, but this opinion"

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

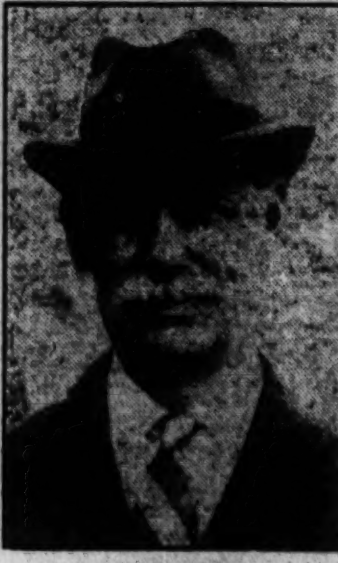
## INSTITUTE BILL ADOPTED

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies without debate adopted a bill yesterday creating in Paris an international institute for intellectual co-operation. An appropriation of 500,000 francs was voted for its maintenance for six months.

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## Tells Dry Law Benefits



HORACE D. TAFT  
Head of Taft School Says It Would Be as Easy to Reverse Niagara as to Repeal Eighteenth Amendment

## BRITAIN TO TAKE NO RIFF ACTION

Refusal Made to Participate in Spanish or French Troubles in Morocco

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 11.—The British reply to Spain on the subject of Tangier and Morocco has now been dispatched. It follows the lines already indicated and refuses to commit Britain to any participation in the Spanish or French troubles in that country. It is intimated that the British do not believe the Rifians intend to violate the Tangier zone, therefore it is unnecessary for Spain or any other power to send a national police force thither to supplement the international gendarmerie already in the zone.

Neither does Great Britain consider that sufficient smuggling of arms is going on through Tangier to warrant an alteration in the present arrangements. Conversely if the Spanish proposals were accepted, it would constitute a grave possibility of complicating an already difficult situation, as it would inevitably be regarded by Abd-el-Krim as a breach of Tangier's neutrality and might lead him also to violate the neutrality of a zone which hitherto he has respected.

Britain, therefore, will continue to confine its activities to policing the territorial waters of Tangier and would even deprecate extending the three-mile limit, as advocated by France as well as Spain.

## France and Spain Arrange to Co-ordinate Operations

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—The French and Spanish Governments have arranged to co-ordinate their military operations against Abd-el-Krim's Rifian tribesmen. The Spanish effort will be on a rather small scale, it is understood, but nevertheless it is expected to have real effect.

The French War Ministry has decided to transfer three divisions of Colonial troops now in the Ruhr and France, to Morocco. Gen. Stanislas Naulin, newly appointed commander-in-chief of the French Moroccan forces, will have about 100,000 men at his disposal when he takes charge July 18.

Reports circulated among the various Moroccan tribes that Abd-el-Krim's contemplated offensive against the French would be successful caused uneasiness among tribes friendly to the French. They began to flee to the south with their herds of cattle, their horses, and all their possessions. They are now moving back to their old homes, reassured by the news of Abd-el-Krim's reverses in his attacks upon the French.

## J. RAMSAY MACDONALD LAUDS WOMAN'S VOTE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 11.—"No political change in my time has been more justified than that which gave to women the parliamentary vote," said J. Ramsay MacDonald yesterday, addressing the British Commonwealth League. "The difference between appealing to a constituency where men alone are electors and one where women have the vote is very great. Today a candidate has to get a great deal nearer the roots of life than under the old conditions."

Lady Astor said a large section of the community is getting afraid of women, and they must meet the situation by greater loyalty among themselves and by realizing that the fight would be just as hard during the next quarter of a century as in the past. The meeting strongly urged the passage of a law providing that British women should not lose their citizenship through marriage with aliens.

## What's Right with the Movies

A series of seven articles presenting the constructive and educational aspect of the motion picture industry will be published in the Monitor, beginning with the July 27 issue.

## GERMAN REPLY GIVES BASIS FOR PACT DISCUSSION

Security Note May Open Way to Conference—Grain Compromise Sought

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, July 11.—Germany's reply to Aristide Briand's note on the security proposals has now been completed, but the Government maintains exceptional secrecy regarding its contents. Nevertheless the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learned from a high personage at the Foreign Office yesterday that it "would undoubtedly serve as a basis for a conference," which statement this personage added might convey an idea of the nature of the reply.

The conference, it was said, was regarded as absolutely necessary, for it would be practically impossible to draft a treaty with the help of the memoranda exchanged by the various governments in question. There were, however, a number of matters added which must be settled beforehand, otherwise "it would be useless to sit down at the conference table."

Britain, it was intimated, favored the conference, but France originally opposed it. Well-informed circles here did not believe the reply would be dispatched tomorrow, as recently announced.

Meantime, attempts are being made to draw up a compromise in the matter of grain tariffs. The proposal has been made to abandon the idea of reintroducing prewar minimum tariffs and replace them by a sliding tariff based on the difference between world and home market prices, and disappearing as soon as the difference is the same or higher than the latter.

At present, all parties except the Social Democrats, Communists and Roman Catholics appear to favor a compromise. Whereas the first two are not strong enough to defeat the new tariff in the House, the Roman Catholics may yet swing around. They must quiet the Roman Catholic labor unions, however, beforehand, as these are especially strong in the Ruhr.

## Security Pact Negotiations Again to the Front in Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 11.—The security pact negotiations, after a period of quietude, are beginning to come to the front again as a leading topic of conversation in diplomatic circles here, owing to the fact that the official reply of the German Government to Aristide Briand's note is not strong enough to be expected to eventuate in the near future. All, however, hangs on the German reply—as to the nature of which the Foreign Office here affirms complete ignorance, denying it has been consulted on the subject by Germany.

In fact, the tendency on the part of Germany to try to make out that the Wilhelmstrasse and Downing Street are collaborating over Dr. Gustav Stresemann's reply, is evident in official circles here as an attempt to impair Franco-British relations, which at present are closer than they have been for a long while.

## CHICAGO PLANNING SKYSCRAPER GARAGE

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Skyscraper garages to solve Chicago's town parking problems may result from an opinion of Francis X. Busch, city attorney, legalizing construction of the Jewelers' Building, 40 stories high, as a combination garage and office building. The building will be 55 feet high and have a storage capacity of 72 automobiles. Twenty-seven per cent of all floors up to and including the twenty-third would be devoted to car space.

## BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., July 11

(AP)—Mayor Borden, today ordered that all persons convicted of speeding on automobiles should be sent to jail and should lose their drivers' licenses.

"No excuses will be accepted," said the mayor's instructions. "This reckless, crazy driving through the streets of this resort must cease. We aim to please every visitor, but we will not allow our streets to become speedways for crazy drivers."

Three auto crashes in Bradley Beach this week sent six persons to the hospital.

## Miners Action Indorsed in British Wage Dispute

Trade Union Congress Opposes Owners' Proposals for Cut in Rates and Longer Workday

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—The general council of the Trade Union Congress today issued a manifesto indorsing the refusal of the Miners' Federation to meet mine owners until the owners' proposals calling for lower wages and a longer working day are withdrawn. The congress pledged assistance to the miners in every way.

The refusal of the miners to meet the operators until the proposals are withdrawn practically ends the efforts toward mediation that have been conducted by the First Lord of the Admiralty, W. C. Bridgeman. The Baldwin Government is expected to begin an inquiry into the whole question of the mining dispute.

## By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11.—The coal wages dispute here has reached a new stage with the Government's intervention. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, has discussed the situation with both sides. The owners are understood to have as-

## City Officials Thank Prohibition for Week's Fete Without Intoxication

One of the unusual features of the New Castle Centennial celebration which closed Saturday night was the unusual lack of drunks on the streets of the city.

Not once were the officers called to the Centennial area to make an arrest, and the remarkable absence of drunks gave rise to the following statement by Federal Judge Joseph H. Buffington, who said in his address:

"The remarkable feature of this Centennial, in my estimation, is the absence of drunkenness or rowdiness. It shows the spirit of the people of New Castle and you are to be congratulated for it."

For Judge Buffington alone in his observations, Mayor Dunlap commented upon it, as did Rev. Philip C. Pearson of the Trinity Episcopal Church and other members of the clergy.

It was a demonstration to the outside world that New Castle believes the Eighteenth Amendment is part of the Constitution.

## SCHOOLS CALLED UNDEMOCRATIC

Chautauqua Lecturer Says That System Must Satisfy Needs of Community

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 11 (Special).—The American education system was declared to be out of harmony with democratic ideals of the nation by Dr. John R. Powell, principal of the Soldan High School of St. Louis, in an address here today. In order to make the school system capable of satisfying the real need of the people, he said, as sweeping a humanization of it is necessary as the Renaissance brought to Medieval scholasticism.

"Our educational system of today must be rehumanized by the introduction of studies of a new order," said Dr. Powell, "those having to do with industry and commerce, theories of government social studies, community civics and human relations in their widest aspect."

Dr. Powell, "those having to do with industry and commerce, theories of government social studies, community civics and human relations in their widest aspect."

Each fair is advised this year to employ a ground man and to give him full authority to evict any concessionaire who seems to be operating objectionable enterprises.

"Games of chance" are defined in Commissioner Washburn's letter as "those in which the prize or reward depends in any way or part upon luck or chance, and under this head are included all wheels, paddle machines, lotteries, roll-downs (unless balls are rolled one at a time), punch boards, string games, fish ponds and pickouts (unless objects played for are plainly numbered)."

It is explained that all games where skill and dexterity determine the outcome are not included, as in swing ball and bucket games are included in this list, provided the apparatus is honestly constructed.

"I would also call your attention to the law now in effect in the Commissioner Washburn's letter 'providing that any society must display at least 100 exhibits of agricultural products in order to be eligible to its share of the stipend.'"

## TANGIER STATUTE REVISION SOUGHT

Co-operation of United States and Italy Urged

By Special Cable  
TANGIER, Morocco, July 11.—The Tangier Gazette brings up the question of the validity of the Tangier statute, because of the nonadherence of America and Italy as signatories to the Treaty of Algeiras. It quotes a high authority on international law as saying that the convention was evidently framed for the formation of a balance of power in the Legislative Assembly which cannot exist without the adherence of all the signatories, except ex-enemy ones. Emphasis is laid on the fact of the impossibility of a tax on nationals of nonadherent countries otherwise than by the "principles laid down at Algeiras." Consequently much had to be diverted into the hands of those subject to lesser taxation.

## JAIL SENTENCE FOR MOTOR SPEEDERS

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## KELLOGG AND GREW ARRIVE TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary, arrived in Boston today at 1 o'clock. The notice of their arrival was announced through the Associated Press. Mr. Kellogg came from Chicago and was met en route by Mr. Grew, who came direct from Washington.

The purpose of the visit of the State Department officials is a conference on the debt funding and the Chinese situation. With Mr. Kellogg was C. F. Baxter, his private secretary, who proceeded immediately to Swampscott for the purpose of decoding the several messages which the Department of State has just received.

Mr. Kellogg will proceed to Swampscott later in the afternoon to confer with the President after he returns from his outing at "Bassett's," Amesbury, Mass., the country home of Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, where he has been the guest of the Essex County Press Club. The outing, at which representatives of the State were present, was a preliminary to the re-election of Senator William M. Butler.

## BEIGIANS TO LEAVE RUHR

BRUSSELS, July 11 (AP)—The Belgian troops now in the Ruhr are to return to their barracks in Belgium between July 19 and 25.

## MAINE OPPOSES GAMING AT FAIRS

Agricultural Stipend Will Not Be Paid If Gambling Is Allowed

AUGUSTA, Me., July 11 (Special).—The warning that gambling, games of chance and improper shows must be excluded from agricultural fairs in Maine this fall, if they wish to receive their portion of the stipend granted by the State to agricultural societies, has been sent by Frank P. Chisholm, Commissioner of Agriculture, in a general letter to the officers of such societies throughout the State.

This is no new regulation, and in previous years the money has been withheld from fairs which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Agriculture, did not conform to the standard desired.

Each fair is advised this year to employ a ground man and to give him full authority to evict any concessionaire who seems to be operating objectionable enterprises.

"Games of chance" are defined in Commissioner Washburn's letter as "those in which the prize or reward depends in any way or part upon luck or chance, and under this head are included all wheels, paddle machines, lotteries, roll-downs (unless balls are rolled one at a time), punch boards, string games, fish ponds and pickouts (unless objects played for are plainly numbered)."

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## Entire Day Saved

"We do not know yet the amount of saving that will be possible, but we do know that as the morning passes it will grow to quite an appreciable sum," commented the cashier of what is said here to have been the first bank to send bonds by the overnight flight between Chicago and New York.

A saving of \$5.83 on every \$100,000 sent by check from Chicago for New York clearance is accomplished by use of the air mail, according to A. F. Mosler, cashier of the Foreman National Bank.

"We use the airplane service every night it operates," he explained, "and are thoroughly satisfied. Checks have reached New York in time to be cleared every morning without exception. Thus an entire day is saved."

One of the largest banks here, the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, is finding advantage in use of the service, according to R. G. Danielson, cashier.

"We are using it, are vitally interested in progress of the project, but still regard the service as in the experimental stage," was the reply of Mr. Danielson to the correspondent. "It is much too early now to claim any significant facts about the benefits and operation, but are following developments closely."

## Higher Speed on Good Roads Advocated by Automobile Men

Faster Driving Is as Unavoidable as Increased Traffic, Is Verdict After Survey

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Declaring that present laws with respect to speed of motor vehicles are "as out of date as the hand crank," the American Automobile Association declares that it will broadcast the need for motor vehicles to drive faster on good highways.

This is the word which has gone out from headquarters of the association as a conclusion of a study on the relation of speed to highway safety and more efficient handling of traffic. The association announces that it will initiate a drive to secure legislation of higher speeds for motor vehicles on good highways, in the belief that less congestion in traffic and less delay in traveling will result.

The speed must be determined by the condition and nature of the road. The association takes the ground that it is illogical to blanket narrow mud roads and broad concrete highways under the same speed regulations.

The system advocated by the association is already in use in Maryland where zones have been established for 25-mile and 35-mile speeds. Increased speed on highways is as

## NIGHT AIR MAIL PROVES SAVING FOR MERCHANTS

Chicago Bankers Cite Benefits of Short Trial—10,000 Letters Carried Nightly

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 11.—An average of 10,000 letters nightly are carried from Chicago to New York by the night air mail, it is estimated by C. P. Scheel, assistant postmaster of Chicago. Large savings in interest on checks, bonds, and other securities are being enjoyed by Chicago business men and professional men who use the night air mail, because this achievement of the Post Office Department saves an entire business day in speeding correspondence and other mail to the east.

Bankers interviewed were almost unanimous in their approval of the Chicago-New York night service established July 1. Businessmen indorsed it. The postal authorities expressed satisfaction regarding the growing confidence that patrons are developing day by day. All interviewed agreed that the service still is an experiment, as only seven night flights have been made so far, but all seemed content that great service is eventually to be rendered by the Government in this way.

William R. Dawes, cousin of Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, made a statement in support of the service. He is the Central Trust Company of Illinois, of which he is vice-president.

## Use Service Regularly

"We are using the night air mail service regularly," said the banker, who is also president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, one of the most active groups here promoting the project. "We are sending and receiving New York mail this way and have not missed a business day. We are enthusiastic over the service given, too, and see tremendous possibilities for it in the future."

"At present we do not send checks to New York for clearance, as the flights are still in the experimental stage. I am sure that from present conditions, confidence in the service will continue to develop. Many are not yet confident of the value to them and of the safety of regular use of the overnight flights, but as we become accustomed to it the business will increase."

That large savings in interest are gained by saving a day in clearance of New York checks was the statement of C. A. Beutel, cashier of Greenbaum Sons Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Beutel said that the bank has been sending checks to New York for clearance daily, and has also utilized the airplane to save time in forwarding bonds and other securities.

## Entire Day Saved

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## Others Praise Plan

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## Back-to-the-Farm Movement Growing

By the Associated Press  
Washington, July 11

THE Department of Agriculture estimates that the farm population of the United States decreased last year approximately 182,000. The rural population was placed at 31,346,000 Jan. 1, compared with 31,516,000 a year ago.

The statistics showed varied movements. New England and the south Atlantic states represented increases, while other divisions show losses.

Although the balance is still in favor of cityward migration, the figures were held to show a back-to-the-farm movement. In 1922 the movement from city to farm was 880,000, which was 516,000 fewer than in 1924. The movement away from the farm in 1922 was 2,000,000, only 75,000 fewer than last year.

## BUS TOUR RIGHT IN PARKS ASKED

Royal Blue Line Appeals to Boston Commission, Citing Benefits

In a statement issued today, W. F. Smith, president of the Royal Blue Line Motor Tours Company, protests the fact that sight-seeing cars are barred from operating within the Boston Park System.

Mr. Smith's letter was sent to James B. Shea, chairman of the park commissioners, William P. Long, deputy commissioner, Daniel J. Byrne, secretary, Charles A. Coolidge, Myron P. Lewis, commissioners, and Mayor Curley.

## Text of Letter

The letter, in part, stated:

In July, 1924, we were ordered not to use the Park System in and about the city of Boston.

We operate motor tours and sight-seeing buses in several of the leading cities of the United States. Boston is the only city that prohibits the use of the Park System to pneumatic-tired sight-seeing cars.

During the year 1924 we handled 75,000 tourists; 70,000 of these tourists came from outside the State of Massachusetts, many from foreign countries.

These tourists spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in Boston, and, going home, provide them with favorable reports, will send hundreds of thousands of other tourists to Boston and New England.

Through the action of our park department we have to use side streets, many of them very rough, to show strangers within our gates the beauties of Boston and its surroundings.

## Practice in Other Cities

We should be allowed to use the Park System for our motor tours, as we are presently carrying cars, not trucks; are all pneumatic-tired; we drive very slowly.

On our full day tours the cars would pass only twice through the Park System, going in the morning and returning at night; on our half-day tours only four times a day.

In every city in which we operate we are allowed the use of the park system, in fact, in many of the cities we advertise tours covering the parks alone.

## MR. KRASSIN SEEKS BELGIAN AGREEMENT

By Special Cable  
BRUSSELS, July 11.—During the 24 hours Vandervelde was in Paris he had a conversation with Leonid B. Krassin. When asked by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor as to the object of this conversation, Mr. Vandervelde said: "It was a simple conversation, but Mr. Krassin wishes as soon as possible to renew the commercial and diplomatic relations between Belgium and Soviet Russia. Outstanding difficulties could be examined afterward."

Mr. Vandervelde told Mr. Krassin he was not in agreement with this procedure. First he wanted guarantees for conservative Belgian interests in Soviet Russia. Recognition would then follow.

## Conservatism Is Evident

No one seems to have come to Honolulu expecting to get a perfect program placed on paper, which, if adopted by the nation, would lay the Pacific's future, would bring immediate and lasting peace. Many of the participants evidently do not expect to do more than find out what the problems of this area really are.

Others hope, in addition, to discover several realms in which there is no divergence in national viewpoint or ambition. Only a few are bold enough to believe that there can be any striking contribution to the solution of the questions on which disagreement is bound to be expressed.

The one thing on which the members of the institute seem most likely to agree is that such problems as vex the peoples of the Pacific cannot finally be solved on a basis of force. Force may, in the thought of a good many of them, have a part to play, but it cannot be the final nor the preponderant factor. They accordingly find that, in the necessity of finding some alternative for force, such a gathering as this, however clear its shortcomings, is justified.

## Seek Alternative for Force

The citizens of Honolulu are giving this point of view enthusiastic support. If there is any one spot where war in the Pacific is not wanted it is here. For this reason the Institute, which represents an attempt to get at these issues constructively by a free interchange of thought, is being welcomed here with unusual cordiality. Press and citizens are free in their expressions of hope for a successful session.

Although the main sessions of the institute are beginning today, the wheels started to turn yesterday

## FLEET DISPLAY GIVES CONTRAST FOR PEACE TALK

Institute of Pacific Relations Opens at Honolulu as Vessels Leave Port

## COUNCIL TO STRESS FRIENDSHIP MOVES

Sessions Will Discuss Situation Frankly and Seek Substitutes for Force

By PAUL HUTCHINSON  
Managing Editor of the Christian Century

HONOLULU, T. H., July 11.—Seekers for signs would have found cause for pondering in two events that took place here last night. At radio station KGU, Admiral Robert E. Coontz bade farewell, on behalf of the American base fleet, to the Hawaiian Islands. At the executive mansion, W. F. Farrington, Governor, gave a reception of welcome to the members of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

This morning, 50 American naval vessels stood out to sea, off on the long journey toward Australia. At the same time, more than 100 members of the institute were beginning two weeks of intensive study of the problems concerning the present or future peace of the Pacific.

The battleships represent one attempt to solve the difficulties which are emerging in this vast basin; the institute another. It remains to be seen which has the more potent contribution to make to the solution of the issue.

## Interpre



afternoon, when the members met to be officially welcomed and to elect their officers. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, who has been acting as chairman of the American group, was elected chairman of the institute as a whole, and an executive committee, composed of one attendant from each of eight countries, was chosen to act with Dr. Wilbur in the ordering of the daily program.

Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of international relations at Clark University, and for several years leader of the "round table" on Pacific problems at the Williams-town Institute of Politics, is the American representative on this executive committee.

**Addresses of Welcome.**

In the welcoming speeches, Governor Farrington, in a revealing outline of the history of the Hawaiian Islands, suggested that there might have been experiments in racial accommodation here which should be of value to larger stretches of cleft territory. Frank C. Atherton, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, depicted the steps by which the institute had come into being, and insisted that its unofficial character gave it a larger chance for success than it would have had if composed of delegates accredited by governments.

It remained for the president of the University of Hawaii, Dr. Arthur L. Dean, to make clear the basis on which this discussion, however unofficial, must proceed if it is to accomplish much. The institute, according to Dr. Dean, must devote itself, first of all, to a discovery of facts.

The facts that are needed concern what sort of people those about the Pacific really are; what differences there may be in their social institutions; what difference there may be in the material status of the several peoples; what their political philosophies and institutions are; what their fundamental philosophies of life are, and to what degree these are separate, and finally, what these peoples think of each other. After this knowledge is gained action can follow.

**Promotion of Tolerance.**

The action which the institute hopes to make possible is such as will enable the peoples of the Pacific to avoid conflict, to promote tolerance, and to contribute each to the enrichment of the life of all. The task which the institute must face, in the view of Dr. Dean, is that of dealing with men's fears, and the chief fear of nations is the fear of the dark. The institute represents an effort to meet that dark with light.

As the institute opens, however, the happiest indication of its value lies in its attendance. More than a hundred official members are here from China, Japan, the Philippines, Korea, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Hawaii and the United States. The largest delegation is that from the United States, with that of Japan second in size. And in every group are to be found men and women who give every evidence of having a valuable contribution to make to such a mingling of minds.

Thus, in the Japanese delegation

## EVENTS TONIGHT

**Radio.**

WVAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) 8:30 p. m.—WVAC dinner dance. Philip Lee and her ladies' orchestra. 7:35 p. m.—Band concert from Newport. R. L. Fort Adams Army Band. 8:45 p. m.—Dance music. Cooley-Plaza Orchestra, direction W. Edward Boyle.

**Theaters.**

R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2. S. Shubert—Rogers' "The Great Divide".

**Photoplays.**

Tremont Temple—"Drusilla With a Million".

Fenway—"Eve's Secret".

**SUNDAY EVENTS.**

Band concert—Boston Common, 3:30 to 5:30; Jamaica Pond, 3:30 to 5:30; Franklin Park, 3:30 to 5:30; Marine Park, 3:30 to 5:30; Revere Beach Reservation, 3 to 5; Nantasket Beach, 3 to 5; Nahant Beach, 4 to 6; Riverside Recreation Grounds, 3:30 to 5:30.

**League of Nations—Parisian Association.** Public meeting, with discussions on "The World Court" and "The Geneva Protocol". Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 5:30.

**Carillon concert.** Kamek Lefevre of Belgium, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 12:30 to 1:30.

**Radio.**

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters) 10:30 a. m.—Services (Baptist) from Tremont Temple.

WVAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) 11 a. m.—Morning service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, 445 N. E.—Evening service from Park Street Congregational Church.

**WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (323 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Program from organ studio, presenting George Leo Patterson in a series of talks on "Star Lore and Religion," interspersed with organ music. 8:45—Program by J. Reginald Kelley, haritone; William P. Russell, accompanist. 9—Grace Ponsell, violinist, accompanied by Marie Louise.

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (476 Meters)**

8:30 p. m.—Roxey and his gang, 7:30—Goldman Band Concert, from Hall of Fame, N. Y.

**MONDAY EVENTS.**

Baseball: Boston Braves vs. Cincinnati, Braves Field, 3:15.

Boston Mycological Club: Exhibition of mushrooms, Horticultural Hall, 12 to 3.

**Radio.**

WVAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) 10:30 a. m.—Bible readings, the Rev. C. C. Garland, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Everett, 10:30—WVAC Women's Club talks, Jean Sargent, Martha Lee, 1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Concert, 1:50—Dance music, Morey Pearl's Orchestra, direction Samuel Little, 3:00—From Braves Field, Braves vs. Cincinnati—baseball game.

WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (323 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program by theater orchestra under the direction of Frederick A. Pullen. 8:30—Baseball—results of games played in the Eastern American and National leagues. 8:35—Continuation of program by orchestra. 9—Concert by the Aeolian Duo. 9:15—Eric Anderson, Wood, contralto; Eric Anderson, tenor. 9:30—Recital by Edna Hansen, soprano, accompanied by Marie Louise. 9:35—Piano recital by Lena G. Krane, 9:35—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston, 9:40—Book review by Bennett B. Schneider.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy  
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$1.00 in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

is to be found such a man as Dr. M. Sawayama, president of the Japan Educational Association and a member of the House of Peers. With him are Japanese like Dr. Kanosuke Ibuka, for years president of Meiji Gakuin, one of Japan's great colleges; Dr. Yamato Ichihashi, professor of history and government at Stanford University; Akira Ishii of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and T. Komatsu of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Japan's two largest steamship companies; Kichii Kansaki, dean of the college of commerce of Kwansai Gakuin, another university; Dr. T. Sato, Japan's noted engineer; Professor Takaki of the law college of Tokyo Imperial University; Yusuke Tsurumi, whose speeches in the United States, at Williamstown last summer and since then in many places, have attracted much attention; and M. Zumo, who, as editor of the Herald of Asia, has made that the leading liberal journal of Japan. From New Zealand has come Dr. J. MacMillan Brown, chancellor of New Zealand University and ethnological scholar; J. B. Gow, member of the legislative council; and C. M. Luke, a former member of the same body.

**Australia and Canada.**

The department of history in the University of Sydney has contributed Prof. H. Duncan Hall to the Australian delegation, while from the University of Melbourne has come Prof. Stephen H. Roberts. Miss Janet Mitchell of the Victoria League of Nations' Union, is also a member of the Australian group. In the number from Canada are George W. Cowan, a member of Parliament from British Columbia, and John Nelson, Vancouver editor; while Lord Radstock of London and Maj. Frank Young, the president of the English National Council of the Y. M. C. A., will also lend weight to the British point of view.

The Chinese group presents such varied personalities as Dr. T. Z. Koo, who represented that country in the recent international opium conference at Geneva, and has been a secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation; S. T. Wen, former commissioner of foreign affairs and superintendent of customs at Shanghai, a delegate to the Washington conference; Hui Wong, spokesman for the Sun Yat-Sen party at Canton; James Y. C. Yen, director of the mass education movement which now entails 3,000,000 former illiterates in night schools; and Ta Chen of Tsinghua College, the institution supported by indemnity funds from Peking.

**Representation of Korea.**

Of the Koreans, notice is bound to be taken of Dr. Philip Jaisong, well known in America; Yang S. Kim and Chin Woo Song, editors of two daily newspapers in Seoul, and Dr. Kyoung Ku Uck, dean of Chosen Christian College. Such a list might be extended to include scores of other names.

A few last-minute changes have been made in the American group. It is felt that balance and strength have been gained by the addition of Paul Scharrenberg, leader of the California Federation of Labor; Alfred Holman, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin; Dr. Selden G. Lowrie, professor of political science in the University of Cincinnati; and Dr. Alva W. Taylor, noted church leader in the field of social and economic readjustment.

**LINERS WILL ARRIVE.**

Two transatlantic steamships will arrive at Boston tomorrow afternoon, the Cunard liner *Laconia* with several hundred passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown and the Celtic of the White Star line from New York en route to Queenstown and Liverpool. At Boston, the Celtic will embark 65 first class, 78 second class and 150 third class passengers.

## CHINESE STRIKE RELIEF CEASES

Committee Announces Fund Exhausted—Appeal Made to Peking Government

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, July 11.—The strike relief committee has announced its refusal to accept further responsibility for supporting the strikers, claiming that the reserve fund is exhausted and it sees the impossibility of raising the \$1,300,000 monthly necessary for 130,000 jobless.

The announcement, it is believed, will be a serious blow to the agitators. The labor union demands that the Peking Government send \$1,000,000 immediately to prolong the strike.

The Municipal Water Company threatens to refuse to supply Chinese territory adjacent to the foreign settlement, resulting in consternation among thousands of Chinese residents.

CANTON, China, July 11 (AP).—Canton is quiet, but belief is expressed that a further attack upon the foreigners is being planned.

Inflammatory posters are being displayed throughout the city. Many official pictures of those killed in the recent disturbances also are being exhibited.

PARIS, July 11 (AP).—The French Foreign Office expects the calling soon of a nine-power conference to meet at Peking and discuss revision of the Chinese customs. This opinion results from the completion yesterday of France's ratification of the two Washington conference treaties regarding China.

Officials here also assume that a commission of the powers will meet at an early date to consider the question of foreign extraterritoriality in China. There is no authoritative opinion here regarding the place of meeting because the powers have had no recent exchanges upon this subject.

## RUSSIA AND POLAND EXCHANGE NOTES

Difficulties Arise Over Incidents on the Frontier

WARSAW, Poland, July 11 (AP).—The recent Russo-Polish frontier incidents have given rise to a considerable exchange of notes between Warsaw and Moscow.

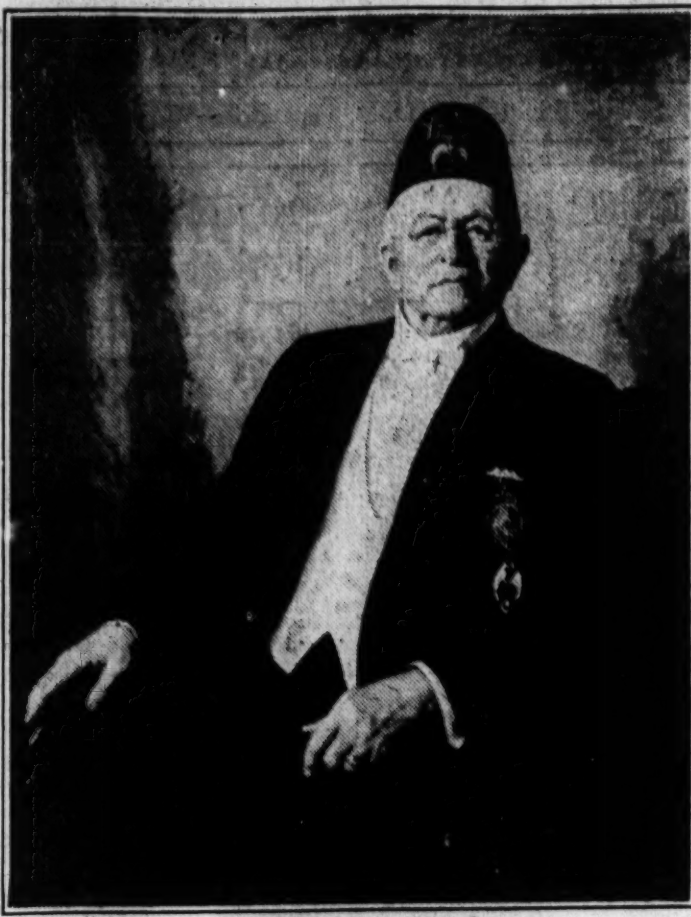
The Soviet Government, in a communication to the Polish Minister in the Russian capital, proposed the formation of a mixed commission to investigate the burning of a Soviet border guard station by Polish soldiers.

Mr. Morawski, acting Polish Foreign Minister during the absence of Count Skrzynski, demanded the return of a Polish officer, Lieutenant Rondonanski, seized by Russian soldiers near the frontier, and the punishment of Soviet troops who assaulted another officer, Lieutenant Tenevich.

In a further note to the Soviet legation, Mr. Morawski called attention to the assassination of a Polish corporal by Soviet border guards.

As the absence of a natural frontier leads to frequent incidents of this character, Poland now is proposing the establishment of permanent arbitration commissions along the border empowered to settle cases without calling upon the diplomatic services.

## Service in Shrine Honored



J. PUTNAM STEVENS  
This Oil Portrait by J. B. Kahill Was Unveiled at Koral Temple, Lewiston, Me. Mr. Stevens Has Had a Distinguished Career in Fraternal Circles and Is Past Imperial Potentate of Imperial Council, Mystic Shrine of North America.

## SHRINERS OF MAINE PAY HONOR TO PAST IMPERIAL POTENTATE

LEWISTON, Me., July 11 (Special).—Placed in Koral Temple as a memorial to his long and notable Masonic service, a new oil portrait of J. Putnam Stevens of Portland, Past Imperial Potentate of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine of North America, was unveiled here last night in the same temple where he served as Potentate when it was first organized.

Maine Shriner, assembled for the dedication ceremony, greeted the unveiling with acclaim. Mr. Stevens being one of the most popular leaders who has been raised to the highest

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle westerly winds.

New England: Partly cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 73th meridian)

Albany	70	Memphis	74
Atlantic City	80	Montreal	70
Boston	78	Nantucket	68
Buffalo	68	New Orleans	80
Calgary	50	New York	78
Chicago	82	Philadelphia	80
Denver	72	Pittsburgh	72
Des Moines	74	Portland, Me.	74
Eastport	58	San Francisco	54
Galveston	78	St. Louis	78
Hatteras	82	St. Paul	72
Helena	68	Seattle	80
Jacksonville	68	Spokane	80
Kansas City	78	Washington	82
Los Angeles	82		

**High Tides at Boston**  
(Daylight Saving Time)  
Saturday, 4:44 p. m.; Sunday, 5:06 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

## EINSTEIN TO JOIN CALIFORNIA TECH. REPORT ON COAST

Propounder of "Relativity" Theory to Use Facilities of Dr. Millikan

PASADENA, Calif., July 6 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Albert Einstein of Berlin, propounder of the theory of relativity, has accepted an invitation to join the faculty of the California Institute of Technology. It is said at the institute that he is expected to arrive in Pasadena from his home in Germany this fall. Formal announcement of his decision to teach in America has not, however, been made by the technology officials.

When the institute reopens it will have among its instructors three winners of the Nobel prize, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, to whom the Swedish honor was awarded in 1923 for his atomic discoveries, is head of the school.

**To Continue Research.**

Dr. H. A. Lorentz, an eminent Dutch physicist, who won the Nobel prize in 1902, is returning to the Pasadena institution again after several years' absence. He is best known for his research work in the realm of the electro-magnetic theory of light. He is the discoverer of the "Lorentz transformations."

Since the theory of relativity, which many regard as the most startling modern development in the natural sciences, has been widely established, Professor Einstein is devoting his attention to the quantum theory, according to which light does not travel in rhythmic waves but rather in lumps.

All of the facilities of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, assembled under the direction of Dr. Millikan, will be at the disposal of Professor Einstein during his stay in Pasadena. Besides the research and experimental work that he will do here, Professor Einstein is scheduled to deliver a course of lectures on his famous relativity theory.

**Graduate Students Enroll.**

Sixty graduate students in physics have already been enrolled for work at California Institute of Technology next fall. They come from the leading colleges and universities in this country and abroad, attracted by the advanced courses offered here.

Professor Einstein received the Nobel Prize in 1923 for his studies in relativity. During the year another physicist who achieved the Swedish honor in 1907, Dr. A. Michelson of Chicago, will be in Pasadena to continue his astronomical investigations at Mount Wilson Solar Observatory.

**GRIFFITH IS CONFIDENT.**

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP).—C. C. Griffith, president of the world's champion Washington American League baseball team, already has the 1925 pennant of the American League won if his prediction made today holds together until the finish of the major league season. The president of the Senators says, without reserve or qualification, that Washington has the best team in the American League.

## Aid to Small-Home Builders Planned at Paris Sessions

Bankers of 40 Countries Among Attendants and Investment Program Is Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11.—Returning from the Fourth International Congress of Building and Public Works held in Paris last month, the members of the American delegation appointed by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, outlined plans by which builders of small homes may benefit from a world-wide movement in home building.

Among those at the meeting were bankers from 40 countries, who will be asked to work out a plan for supplying prospective home-builders with a form of investments which will prove more satisfactory than the present type and yet at the same time be sound, elastic and more liquid.

The International Chamber of Commerce has enlisted its interest and strength in the project and it is the belief of its officials that the

## ANGLO-JAPANESE PROJECT DISCUSSED

Tokyo Paper Comments on Negotiations for Agreement

TOKYO, July 11 (AP).—The Nichi Nichi, commenting on negotiations in connection with the proposed Anglo-Japanese Far Eastern agreement, says:

Nothing is more confusing in the present international phase of the Chinese situation than the apparent isolation of Great Britain which dates back to the time of the Washington Conference when Great Britain resolved to terminate the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The sum and substance of what she did was to throw Japan away and pick up America. In other words Great Britain was given the European Continent and America the Far East.

Japan believed this sort of entente was in existence, but the belief was disestablished by the American attempt to forestall Great Britain as well as other powers by proposing or pretending to call the powers to a China conference. Such a proposal reflects most brilliantly the American policy toward China and the disregard of Great Britain. The only conclusion is that Great Britain has lost Japan and has also lost America.

The question of real importance lies in the possibilities of the future and the manner whereby Great Britain will attempt to extricate herself from the present predicament. Will she readjust her relations with America or will she prefer to re-establish partly or temporarily her relations with Japan? It is only after Japan has seen through the real British intention that she can take a step onward. The situation is delicate for Great Britain as well as for Japan. A moment's misstep might entail life-long regret.

present practice is such that only a limited amount of savings and thrift accumulations are made available over an extended period for home building.

Americans who signed the report prepared by the convention included Gen. R. C. Marshall Jr., general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America, Washington chairman; John W. Harris, of Hegan-Harris, New York, and Truman S. Morgan, president F. W. Dodge Corporation.

## SCHOOL BUILDING CONTRACTS PILE UP

While public school construction contracts are piling up at the City Hall with apparently no school official inclined to assume the authority to sign them and thereby prevent further building delay, James J. Mahar, school house commissioner, in a statement today, said that he was under the impression that he had been removed by Mayor Curley. He declared that the Mayor had ordered his removal in conference at the City Hall, July 2, although he had not received formal notice of the action.

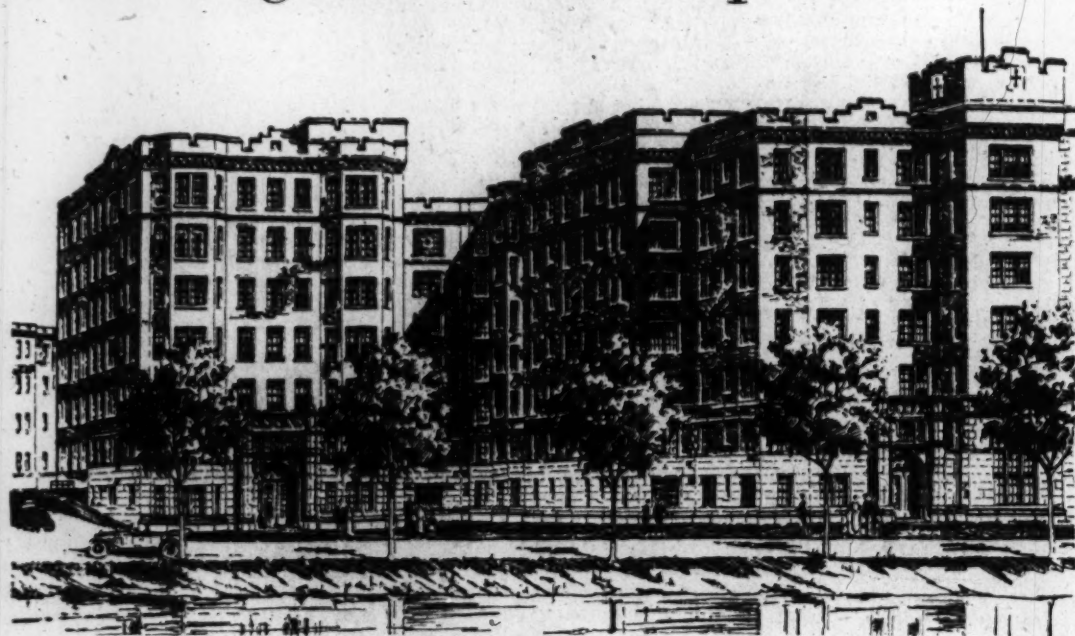
The difficulty arises out of the fact that Thomas P. Glynn, chairman of the commission, has not had his appointment confirmed by the Civil Service Commission. Mayor Curley has, however, refused to appoint a successor, and has desired that Mr. Mahar sign contracts for Mr. Glynn. This procedure Mr. Mahar declined to follow, declaring that such an act was beyond his authority so long as Mr. Glynn was in office. The Mayor said today that he had not removed Mr. Mahar.

## CHICAGO TRADE GROUP OPPOSES WATER ROUTE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 11.—Because of certain specified handicaps in comparison with the St. Lawrence route, the proposed Oswego-Hudson water route from the Great Lakes has been officially opposed by the Chicago Association of Commerce, representing a membership of more than 7,000 business houses. H. C. Gardner, chairman of the association's Waterway Committee, stated in the announcement that not only would distances be greater but that probably there would be three or four times as many locks to traverse. This would result, he estimates, in requiring several days additional time for the route. Another objection made was that "The Oswego route leads to and through New York harbor, the most congested great harbor in the world."

## Barrington Court Apartments



## CAMBRIDGE

Barrington Court, pictured above, represents the finest type of apartment house construction in Cambridge. Situated at 987-989 Memorial Drive, overlooking the Charles River, its location is ideal, both as to its natural beauty and accessibility. There will be three to eight room apartments, the larger suites having two and three baths with accommodations for maids. Also four duplex suites offering the conveniences of a single house without the attendant worries of heating, upkeep, etc. A new 200 car garage within a few minutes' walk will afford ample automobile service. Application for September occupancy will be received by the management.

**F. W. NORRIS CO., Realtors**  
31 MILK STREET, BOSTON. TEL. MAIN 7712.

Appointments for inspection may be made through this office or your own broker. A representative will be on the premises every Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

Open Evenings



Open Evenings

## Buick Dealers' Annual Clearance Sale July 1st to 15th

If you want a reliable used car at the lowest price yet offered on the market, or have a car to trade for a New 1925 Buick, call on the nearest Buick dealer and let him explain.

## ENORMOUS SAVINGS NOW POSSIBLE!

**Noyes Buick Company** New England Distributor  
857 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston



## EDUCATION AND WORLD COURT TOPICS OF BUSINESS WOMEN

Convention Which Opens at Portland for Week's Deliberations Will Consider Important National Questions—2500 to Attend

PORTLAND, Me. July 11 (Special)—The World Court, the Child Labor Amendment and the Education Bill which proposes to establish a Department of Education, are three of the great national questions which are to be discussed at the meeting of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs which is to hold its convention here next week.

The legislative round table, which is to be held on Tuesday morning with Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, national legislative chairman, as its presiding officer, will discuss the question of the World Court and all phases of it will be considered by speakers who are thoroughly informed upon the features of the problem which they are to present.

Alden G. Alley, of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, will maintain that the United States should participate in the World Court as at present conditions are according to the Harding-Coolidge proposals.

All of the addresses on the various questions to be discussed will be followed by discussions.

Indications point to an attendance of nearly 2500 at the convention which will make it one of the largest national meetings ever held in Maine and one of the largest in New England. The idea of coming to Maine at this season of the year seems to have great appeal for the members of the organization from far-away sections of the Nation and apparently its beauties and attractions have been well advertised and there is a strong desire to see them.

**Attractive Program**

An attractive program has been prepared for the visitors. It includes speakers of national importance who will discuss timely questions. A series of interesting entertainments have also been planned for the convention.

Following preliminary social gatherings, the registration of delegates and visitors will open at 8 o'clock Monday morning at the City Hotel. The executive committee will convene a half-hour later at the Congress Square Hotel. The convention will be called to order at 2:45 p. m. by Adelia Prichard of Portland, Ore.

**Philadelphia** (AP)—General Butler's criminal libel action against members of the staff of the Philadelphia Daily News, a tabloid afternoon newspaper failed because the news was not sufficient evidence of criminal libel presented to warrant the case going to the grand jury.

**Dublin** (AP)—While all American citizens traveling to Free State ports from New York must have a Free State visa, arrangements have been made by which travelers from any other American port may land in the Free State on a British visa. The extension of the New York arrangement to the other transatlantic ports of the United States, however, is contemplated.

**Lima, Peru** (AP)—El Comercio's correspondent at Guayaquil, Ecuador, reports the overthrow of the Ecuadorian Government at Quito by a bloodless military movement. It is not known whether the movement was directed only against the Cabinet or also against President Cordova. Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova is President of Ecuador, and the Cabinet is headed by Dr. A. B. Larrea, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

**Cedar Point, O.** (AP)—Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General, told the Ohio State Bar Association that one of the "standards acts" of his administration was his refusal "to surrender the confidential files of the Government upon the demand of an unauthorized, red-controlled, so-called investigating committee of the United States Senate."

**Washington** (AP)—The National League of Women Voters has announced that it will hold its seventh annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., April 14 to 21, 1926. The organization was projected in that city in 1919.

national president. Besides the president's address, Emma D. Partridge of New York will give the executive secretary's report, and Mame A. Stevens of Minneapolis will read the treasurer's statement. A reception will be held in the evening.

The convocation will reconvene at 9:15 o'clock Tuesday morning when round table discussions will be conducted on legislation, publicity, finance and personnel research. In the afternoon these same problems will be treated in addresses by the national chairmen, Mary Stewart, of Washington; Mrs. Josephine Hailey Forney, of Portland; Alice L. Engelhardt, of Cincinnati; and Margaret Stewart, of Ogden, Utah. A charter ceremony and welcome to new state federations will be held in the evening.

Speakers Wednesday morning will include Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest of Detroit, Lena Madelin Phillips of New York, Pinckney L. E. Glantzberg of New York, Mary Stewart of Washington, Dr. O. L. Hatcher of Richmond, Va.; Dr. Bertha Maxwell of Williamsport, Pa.; and Florence Sands of Dallas, Texas. The afternoon program will comprise discussion of membership by Florence Crawford of Pueblo, Colo.; programs by Lena Madelin Phillips of New York, and education by Dr. Iva L. Peters of Baltimore. Elizabeth Hall of Minneapolis will discuss "Relation of Our Clubs to the Schools."

**"International Day"**

Thursday will be known as "International Day," the morning being devoted to the final report of the credentials committee by Jessie Lee Hall, and the report of the Independent Woman Committee by Emma P. Hirth, of New York. Dr. Carrie E. Mills of Constantinople and Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg of the Vassar College faculty will address the convention in the afternoon. "Club Mechanics" will be discussed by Emma D. Partridge of New York. There will be a banquet in the evening.

The sessions will close Friday. The election of officers will be from 12 to 2 p. m. Reports of special committees and the presentation of the officers will terminate the formal program in the afternoon. The final tour to different points of interest in Maine have been planned for Saturday.

**NEW YORK** (AP)—The Government of Ecuador has been overthrown, the civil authorities imprisoned and a military régime set up with General Francisco Gomez de la Torre as its head. The coup was accomplished quickly, and without bloodshed. Several dispatches give the Government officials at Quito, the capital, were imprisoned. These included the President, Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, who assumed office last August 31, and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. A. B. Larrea.

**Philadelphia** (AP)—Forty-eight individuals and six companies of the city have been indicted on charges of conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law, illegal diversion of alcohol, bribery and violation of the Government permits, by a federal grand jury. The jury returned its report after considering evidence accumulated by a special unit of federal investigators.

**Springfield, Ill.** (AP)—Charles E. Hughes has been retained by the insurance companies of the United States to be chief counsel in the appeal of the National Underwriters Association from the State Supreme Court decision that non-resident insurance companies operating in the State must pay a gross receipt tax. This case is being appealed to the United States Supreme Court. More than \$40,000,000 is involved in the suit.

**New York** (AP)—Captain W. V. E. Jacobs, coast guard commandant in this district, who directed the recent blockade against liquor smuggling from rum run, has been ordered transferred to command the southern California district, with headquarters in San Francisco. His territory will extend from Oregon to Mexico on the Pacific coast.

**Berlin** (AP)—The Norwegian University Library at Oslo has presented the Prussian State Library with 570 volumes of modern Norwegian literature. The collection includes all publications issued in Norway during and after the war. In a letter accompanying the gift the hope was expressed that the collection might prove a profitable asset to German natural science and that it might serve to cement the intellectual relations between Norway and Germany.

**Tokyo** (AP)—Dr. Sakunoshi Moto, formerly president of St. Paul University, has been designated as the Japanese delegate to the World Christian Peace Conference to take place in Stockholm next autumn. The Japanese delegate, it is said, will submit to the conference a proposition aiming at the modification of the anti-Japanese immigration legislation of the United States by appealing to the sympathy of the world nations.

## Leaders in Business and Professional Women's Clubs



MISS ADELIA PRICHARD  
Portland, Ore., President.



MRS. OLIVE JOY WRIGHT  
Cleveland, First Vice-President.



MISS MARY L. JOHNSTON  
Trenton, N. J., Second Vice-President.

### DISCARDED TIRES —NOW HAVE MARKET

Manufacturers Paying Record Prices for Rubber

Discarded automobile tires that could hardly be given away a short time ago are now eagerly sought by junk collectors and thrifty New England people can now receive a small return for their accumulated old rubber and tires. Crude rubber has advanced to record heights, not exceeded since 1916, and scrap rubber has followed along in the upward path.

Demand for reclaimed rubber has been so exceptional that manufacturers offered \$24.30 per ton, f. o. b., Boston, for mixed auto tires within the last few days. Dealers, seeking to obtain quantities of tires, bid \$52 to \$53 per ton, delivered, for solid "tracks," but obtained only a limited number.

Inner tubes, of course, are the big attraction in old tires, when rubber is scarce and wanted. Keen efforts to buy No. 1 tubes, both by dealers who want to fill orders and by consumers who reclaim the material, has raised prices, delivered, to 9c or a shade more. Dealers readily paid 6c for red tubes, this week.

### UNITARIAN SUMMER MEETINGS TO OPEN

STAR ISLAND, N. H., July 11 (Special)—The annual general conference held by the Unitarian Summer Meetings' Association will open here tomorrow with delegates expected from New England and the middle west. The conference will last two weeks.

Speakers at the meetings, many of which will be held in the old stone church at Gosport, will include the Rev. Herbert M. Gesner of Marlboro, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York, the Rev. Howard A. Pease of Fitchburg, Mass., the Rev. Preston Bradley of Chicago, the Rev. Florence Buck, D. D., of Boston, the Rev. Christopher R. Elliot of Boston, the Rev. Samuel McCrothers of Cambridge, the Rev. Thomas H. Billings of Salem, and the Rev. Chester Drummond of Newton.

The seventh annual Unitarian Young People's Religious Union Conference came to a close here last evening after a two weeks' session, with a special service in the old stone church.

### COAL FOR 3 MONTHS IN BOSTON'S YARDS

Boston has about three months' supply, or about 300,000 tons of coal in the yards at present, according to a rough estimate made by B. V. Phinney Jr., secretary and general manager of one of the city's largest coal companies.

A short miners' strike would not seriously affect Boston, Mr. Phinney declared. He urged that householders fill their bins as early as possible. In order that families compelled to buy in small quantities might have more of a chance later on.

### CHINESE ROSE BLOOMS

Two varieties of rose, rosa setigera, the so-called Prairie Rose, and rosa multiflora, the last of the roses discovered by E. H. Wilson in China, are now in bloom at Arnold Arboretum.

### DRY OFFICES TO BE UNIFIED

New England Staff Awaits Orders to Centralize Force in Boston

Plans for handling the increased volume of business which is expected if federal prohibition enforcement headquarters of five New England states are transferred to Boston, have not been made, according to Denis T. Lorian, one of the general prohibition agents stationed here.

No notification has been given the local office that the branches from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont will be transferred here, but it is the understanding of officials that the transfer is to be made. Plans have been under way for some time to place New England enforcement under one head, and it is believed the notice given Seth May, federal director for Maine, to send his records to Boston is the first step in the change.

Mr. Lorian expected to receive official notification from federal headquarters about July 15. Thereupon a system of centralized enforcement will be put into operation. Agents, as at present, will be stationed in the various states. Enforcement in Connecticut will be handled from New York.

Local officials have expected a change for several weeks, Mr. Lorian said, so that the present announcement made in Maine is not a surprise. Those in touch with the situation had anticipated protests from New York, but it is believed that the centralization of New England forces is a step in advance, and not necessarily a criticism of Mr. May or any other officials.

### "FIN. COM." CHARGES ILLEGAL PAYMENT

Charges that two city employees, Michael F. Curley, a cousin of Mayor Curley, and Mrs. Mary E. Reid, were carried illegally on the city payroll were made yesterday by the Boston Finance Commission. Mrs. Reid in addition to receiving a \$600 annual salary from the city, was also employed as matron by the Park Department contrary to the law, the commission found.

Mr. Curley, according to the commission's report, has been carrying on the city payroll although he has been holding a full time job with an outside concern since 1920. Mayor Curley replied to the commission that Mrs. Reid's name has been stricken from the payroll and that action on his cousin's case would be taken as soon as a report was received from the department where he was supposed to be employed.

### CARMEN TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES MONDAY

Final settlement of the dispute between the union streetcar men and the Boston Elevated Railway Company is expected to be reached next Monday afternoon, when the trustees, the two arbitrators already named and the wage agreement committee of the union will confer. It is generally understood that the company will at this time make known its intention to permit the present method of arbitration to continue. Representatives of the union will meet with Governor Fuller Monday morning.

### QUINCY RESIDENTS ASK PROTECTION

Object to Parking of Cars on Streets Leading to Shore

Demand for the prohibition of automobile parking on the streets leading to the Quincy Shore reservation, the site of the amusement hall erected by Simon Swig over the protests of hundreds of residents in that section, will be taken to the Quincy City Council.

At a meeting of property owners of Anthon, Vassett, Davis, Channing and Beach Streets and Billings Road in Wollaston last night it was decided that they would prefer to be deprived of parking their own cars in the streets than to permit these thoroughfares to become what they described as public parking places.

Support of this proposal was given by Robert E. Conins, City Councilor, who announced at the meeting that he would take the matter before the Council at its next session and would do whatever lay in his power to adjust the parking situation. Following Mr. Conins' remarks a roll was taken of the residents, which showed that they were overwhelmingly in favor of a rigid ban on parking, designed to protect the community as a residential district. There were several hundred persons at the meeting among whom were A. W. Goodhue, chief of police.

### RAILROAD TO RUN MOTORCOACHES

Permission was granted the Eastern Massachusetts Railway yesterday to operate motor coaches through certain areas over which the Metropolitan District Commission has control, in order that a bus line to Nantasket may be operated by the company. It will be the first street railway connection for Nantasket since 1922. The buses will leave from Matapan Square and Neponset Bridge. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad filed a petition yesterday with the public utilities commission to operate seven bus routes, New Bedford and Providence, Providence and Fall River, Providence and Newport, Boston and New Bedford, Boston and Taunton, Taunton and Attleboro, Providence and Boston, and Providence and Worcester. The petition will be given a public hearing.

## Summer Underwear

### Silk Underwear

Gowns of pongee, round and square necks.	\$4.50 to \$6.75
Gowns of crepe de Chine and radium, tailored and lace trimmed.	\$6.50 to \$15
Gowns of crepe de Chine and radium, sleeveless effects.	\$8.50
Princess Silks of crepe de Chine.	\$4.75
Princess Silks of radium, white and tan shades.	\$5.75
Princess Silks of crepe de Chine and radium, regular shoulders, in black, white and navy.	\$11.50, \$12.75
Two-Piece Sets of satin and crepe de Chine.	\$6.50 to \$15
Pajamas of radium and crepe de Chine, lace and net trimmed.	\$7.75, \$15

### Hand-Made Underwear

Gowns of fine materials, white and colors, square necks.	\$2
Gowns trimmed with embroideries, with and without sleeves.	\$3.50
Gowns of sheer materials, elaborately embroidered, some trimmed with flit laces.	\$2.85 to \$5.50
Gowns of epoline in pink, peach and orchid, square and round necks.	\$3.75, \$4.75
Chemises, bodice top.	\$1.50, \$2.50
Envelope Chemises, regular and strap shoulders.	\$2.50, \$3.50
Step-In Drawers, trimmed with hemstitching.	\$1.50, \$2.50

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## BOSTON BAR FOR HIGHER ETHICS

Lawyers Are Urged to Note Opportunity for Community Service

An appeal for the development of a greater, comradeship feeling between experienced and new members of the profession may be more effectively presented, is contained in the July issue of the Bar Bulletin, journal of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

The results of a questionnaire sent out in May to the members were announced. To the first question, "Do you favor the plan for quarters in the Exchange Building?" 196 voted yes, 151 no. Because of the lack of greater support, the association decided to allow the plan for permanent quarters to mark time, although the idea of eventually having them is as firm as ever.

In pointing out the advantages of such a step the Bulletin says: "While some members may not feel the need of such opportunities for their own personal use, they will be glad to support the idea because of the good influence that such a center will have upon the younger members of the bar."

After pointing out that younger men need to meet their more experienced colleagues, and by contact with them and with each other, to develop a keen perception of what the community now demands of lawyers, the Bulletin concludes that the establishment of headquarters can but promote a greater esprit de corps.

In another article the Bulletin points out, in answer to a recently delivered attack upon legal rules of evidence, that the bar is quite willing to improve matters as soon as definite, well-thought-out modifications are presented.

The publication says, "The rules have been retained because no one has yet satisfied the community that a more generally wide-open system would be fairer, especially in criminal trials before juries."

"Massachusetts has led in modifying the rules in some particulars," the Bulletin says, "but the bar is in a receptive frame of mind to consider other carefully drawn and closely reasoned plans for further improvement," but not many such plans appear.

### NEW STORES FOR OLD

Plans to replace property on Washington Street on which stand several retail stores and the Old Boston Tavern by a modern retail store building are contemplated by Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington, who purchased the property yesterday through the firm of E. T. Redmond & Co.

The law became stricter and stricter until several states more than 60 years ago adopted prohibition. I remember how as boys we laughed at the prohibitionists. We were told that the law was gradually drying up, and we laughed. But the west went dry. Then in my young manhood we heard that the south was going dry. The south of all places. Again we laughed, but the south went dry.

A larger and larger number of states went the same way, and with hardly an exception, an attempt to turn the movement back resulted in a larger dry majority. Still we laughed at the idea of national prohibition, even when the actual majority of the states had adopted the policy for themselves. And here we are. The movement has become world wide."

### During the month of June Miami's building permits

totalled \$6,688,952, which represented a gain of 100 per cent over the same month last year. The total for six months was reported as \$21,878,675, which was four million dollars more than was spent in all of the year 1924.

Every line of activity in the Magic City of Florida shows similar increases. But rapid growth is not new to Miami. This wonderful city by Biscayne Bay has been growing at record rate since it was founded 28 years ago. But it is only recently that the country at large has found out about it.

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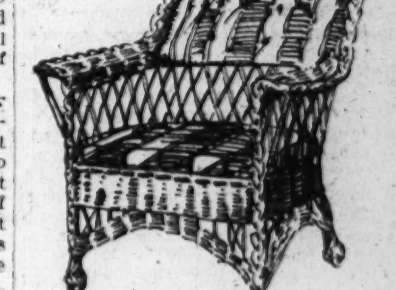
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SIZE APPROX. ICE CAPACITY PRICE  
19 1/2 x 14 x 37 30 lbs. \$13.49  
23 1/2 x 16 x 41 70 lbs. \$19.98  
26 1/2 x 17 x 43 90 lbs. \$28.49  
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SIZE APPROX. ICE CAPACITY PRICE  
28 1/2 x 40 30 lbs. \$22.98  
28 1/2 x 41 50 lbs. \$24.98  
30 1/2 x 42 60 lbs. \$27.98  
32 1/2 x 44 75 lbs. \$32.98  
Convenient Payments on Refrigerators at \$25.00 or over  
No Mail Orders—Basement



## CALIFORNIA AIDS KINDERGARTENS

State Educational Leader Outlines Growth in Talk to International Union

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—California has as many children enrolled in the kindergartens of the State as in the eighth grade of its grammar schools, and through special legislation is promoting the constant growth of the kindergarten movement here. Will C. Wood, state superintendent of public instruction, told delegates to the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union, in session here.

Reviewing the growth of kindergartens from their earliest beginnings in California, Mr. Wood told of the influence they are exerting throughout the country. Educational institutions here, gradually working changes in the methods employed not only in the early primary grades but in higher classes as well.

**Trend Toward Naturalness**  
This change, he said, is marked principally by a falling off of the old methods which used drill as a principal means of instruction, and their replacement by more natural and intelligent processes, which allow the child individual action in his assimilation of learning, and foster rather than crush all natural tendencies toward new and individualistic work.

Mr. Wood attributed many of the changes which have come about within recent years in educational processes to what he termed a "prolonged social infancy" in children. This term he explained when he said:

"The social infancy of children has been lengthened recently by about five years. Instead of leaving school, on the average, at about 14 years and seeking a place in the world of money-making toil as he used to do, the usual child continues preparing himself for the serious work of adult years until he is about 19. The fact that he is able to spend these added years in school while he is still socially in infancy, has made possible a less hurried and more studied system of education."

**Industry Brings Change**  
"There are two principal reasons for this lengthening of the child's social infancy—first, modern industry, in which machinery has largely taken the place of manual labor, has made it inadvisable for a young boy to go to work at an early age."

"Another reason why more time may be profitably spent in school is because, despite the fact that most of us have removed from the farm to the city, the average allotment has been lengthened approximately 10 years. It is altogether fitting that more time should be spent in school preparing for this longer period of usefulness than could have been anticipated 100 years ago."

"As the kindergarten is the antithesis of the old educational method of drill, it is naturally a leader in bringing about changes in the schools themselves, especially in the lower grades. It is giving the child the opportunity to grow naturally into knowledge and to develop his individuality instead of simply accepting forms and molds set by adults. It has brought about the young child the introduction of art and music and of a chance to use his hands."

**Coalition With Grades**  
"There is a growing bond of sympathy between the kindergarten and the primary grades, which has made the transition between them easier, and is gradually bringing about a coalition in which the ideals of the kindergarten will be predominant, although neither will absorb the other."

"The convention observed 'delegates' day,' stressing particularly the presence of kindergartners from countries other than the United States. Messages concerning kindergarten work and its spread were delivered from many countries, and a motion picture film revealed to the delegates the good which kindergartens under American supervision are doing for the children of the devastated area of France."

## RUSSIAN REFUGEES TO BUILD OWN TOWN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 11.—Russian refugees in Yugoslavia have now taken an important decision—to build a town of their own in that country, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. The Yugoslav Government has promised to give free the land on which the town is to be built, and, since the refugees include people of every class and trade, it is expected that before long an important Russian town, built in the Russian style, will spring up somewhere on the Yugoslav coast as a permanent home for the remnants of General Denikin's army.

The Russian refugees constitute one of the gravest political problems

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of southeastern Europe. They number 1,500,000 and the majority left the country hurriedly without any identity papers or belongings. Those who remain are in constant danger. Despite the League system of "Nansen passports," which enables refugees to travel in most countries belonging to the League, thousands are still unable to obtain employment. Ten per cent of these refugees are concentrated in Yugoslavia.

## OFFICERS NAMED BY LIBRARIANS

Mrs. Earl of Muncie, Ind., Is Chosen Vice-President at Seattle Convention

SEATTLE, Wash., July 11.—Balloting of the American Library Association was completed yesterday. Following the unanimous choice of Charles F. D. Belden of Boston as president, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie, Ind., chairman of the state library and historical department, was chosen first vice-president; T. W. Koch, librarians North-western University, Evanston, Ill., second vice-president, and Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian John Crerar Library, Chicago, treasurer.

George Woodruff, vice-chairman National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, was chosen to succeed Washington, D. C., as chairman of the trustees of the endowment fund; F. F. Hopper, chief of circulation, New York Public Library, and Miss Edith Tobitt, librarian, Nebraska Public Library, Omaha, were selected to fill five-year terms on the executive board.

**Members of Council**  
To fill vacancies on the executive council the following were elected: Theresa Hitchler, superintendent of the catalog division, Brooklyn Public Library; Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of children's department, Brooklyn Public Library; Andrew Keogh, Yale University Librarian, New Haven; Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library; and Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian, Youngstown Public Library.

In a talk on the improvement of library school teaching, W. E. Henry of the University of Washington, Seattle, at a meeting of the professional training section, said, in part:

"The defect in the library school teaching is akin to most of that done in other teaching institutions—that is, inefficient teaching rather than inadequate scholarship."

**Knowledge and Ability**  
"Qualifications for efficient teaching fall in two classes, knowledge of the subject and the ability to teach. In the professional school, especially, the teacher must see the subject as applied in service, and as an inspiration. He must have the power to organize the materials of his subject and must set them forth in such manner that the student may find in them the clear facts necessary, but only see clearly the relations and the organization of the facts."

"And last comes the essential quality of the good teacher—the power to inspire. I want to urge two points of special significance in library school teaching: (1) The teacher must do his work with such zeal that the student must grow into respect for the educational and social service that the library can render. (2) The scope of the teaching must be such that the student will have such an organic grasp of it all that to him the work of the library becomes a profession."

"The library school is fortunate in its ability to combine a teaching position with actual service in a library. The director of a school must first select the person who can do. Out of the number who can do, he must select those who possess the idealizing power to see what ought to be and will ultimately be combined with a keen interpretative sense."

## TRIES TO CURB WIDE GRAIN PRICE SWINGS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 11.—To curb wide price swings in grain, the Chicago Board of Trade is sending a comparative questionnaire to its 100 exchange members asking for suggestions on how this can be done, to eliminate distributing conditions such as arose recently when a world wheat shortage was predicted. One of the questions is whether it is advisable to try to foresee and prevent speculation "by that part of the public guided only by sensational press reports and how such ends could be attained."

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Detroit, Mich. Special Correspondence

ONE winter day, a nurse went to the post office to mail some letters. On her way back at the top of a very icy hill she found a little lad, about five years old, sobbing.

"Well, sonny, what's the matter?" she said.

"The boys won't let me coast with their sleds."

"Why don't you coast by yourself?"

"Mother won't let me."

"Well, bring your sled and I'll coast with you."

So down the hill they went, the boy laughing and shouting with joy. When they reached the bottom, he said: "Let's do it again." And up the hill they trudged, "to do it again."

Many times they did it again, and then the nurse said, "I must go now, but you bring your sled another time and we will coast in the park." The boy could tell of many happy hours so spent.

As she was leaving, he shouted— "What's your name?"

"My name is Louise."

"How old are you?"

"Oh—h—h a little past 16."

Then they parted, the nurse to take up her duties, the boy hastening home to tell mother of the wonderful time he had had with a girl named Louise, who was 16.

A few days later, the nurse while busily engaged registering letters, heard a shrill voice pipe out, "Mother, there's Louise now."

The mother came to her and told her how her son had reported such a wonderful time with a girl named Louise who was 16 years old.

But we can imagine her surprise at finding a little woman with a goodly share of gray hairs among the boys.

Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y. Special Correspondence

TWO little brothers, aged 8 and 10, were enjoying the summer at a lake resort in Wisconsin.

One day, on returning from a drive, the mother of the boys was told that the children had been on the pier for about an hour and that the one in whose care she had placed them had gone. She went to the steps of the pier to call them.

What was her consternation, then, to be met by hurrying bathers from the beach who shouted that one of the boys had fallen into the water where it was about 12 feet deep!

The mother hastened to the scene where the younger boy stood alone.

The little fellow held a canoe paddle, and with no trace of excitement, steadily watched a certain spot in the water where presently he saw his brother's head appear. Instantly the paddle shot out, and the little hero shouted, "Grab it, George!"

At the same time protruding the struggling boy in the side with it so he could feel and grasp for it—which he did.

The paddle was now gently but firmly pulled toward the pier where, with his mother's assistance, George was taken out of the water.

**NEGROES RAISE FUND FOR WELFARE WORK**

RALEIGH, N. C., July 6 (Special Correspondence)—Wake County is to have a Negro welfare worker, paid largely by subscriptions from Negroes of the county, to begin service Sept. 1. Marjorie Edwards, who has been with the city mission in Philadelphia, will do the work under

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the supervision of Mrs. T. W. Bickett, superintendent of county welfare work.

## JURY SELECTED IN SCOPES CASE

Nine of Panel Are Farmers and Only One Is Not Member of Some Church

DAYTON, Tenn., July 11 (AP)—With the first preliminary steps made, including the selection of a jury, counsel for both defense and prosecution in the Scopes evolution case planned conferences to consider the next move. No session of court was scheduled for today, the defense having asked for a day to consider various features of its case.

The jury is composed of nine farmers, one school teacher and farmer combined, one fruit grower and one shipping clerk. Only one is not a church member.

The defense intended to determine on what grounds they would base their plea, for admission as evidence expert testimony to attempt to show that the theory of evolution does not conflict with the Biblical account of creation. Prosecution attorneys in the meantime were drawing their lines to withstand the expected attack.

Indications were that the defense would attempt to have this testimony introduced as a matter for the information of the presiding judge, to be dealt with afterward as he sees fit. While it has been known for several weeks that this probably would be the basis of their arguments for the admission of such evidence, they still were seeking other grounds upon which to base their contentions.

Prosecution attorneys, on the other hand, consider the case one in which only the question of whether John T. Scopes taught that man descended from a lower form of animal is involved. Basing their contentions upon this view, they have announced their intention of making a supreme effort to prevent the trial from leaving the legal course and trailing into a religious controversy. The only issue, A. T. Stewart, state Attorney-General, said last night, is whether Mr. Scopes taught that man descended from a lower form of animal.

Symptoms of a test of strength between opposing counsel were revealed several times in the objections of Mr. Stewart to the manner of questioning pursued by Clarence S. Darrow in examining prospective jurors. Mr. Stewart objected strenuously to the injection into the trial of anything which would indicate that it would develop into an effort to recast the theory of evolution with the Bible.

The statement of the Attorney-General's attitude came last night at the conclusion of the first day's proceedings, during which he had appeared before the County grand jury with a new indictment. This granted, the old bill was quashed and the jury selected for the trial.

The move for a new indictment was made to remove technical legal defects from the first bill, which was returned by a grand jury called into session without specified notice required by law.

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## UNITED PROTEST ASKED ON RODEO

Mrs. Fiske Advises Nation-Wide Effort by Animal Protective Associations

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 11.—A call to humane workers all over the United States to unite in protest against the rodeo announced for Chicago in August was made by Minnie Madern Fiske, actress and humanitarian. In a letter read before a meeting of the Anti-Rodeo League of Chicago.

Urging "the strongest kind of national concerted movement," to stop the Chicago show, Mrs. Fiske wrote: "There are many people who feel as I do and only the proper leadership is required to give the rodeo a black eye, at least. There is no doubt that if all humane organizations and animal protective workers were to move concertedly and in a systematic order whenever a crisis of this rodeo sort arises, the reforms could probably be worked."

A number of cities keep the show out. It cannot prevent it everywhere. It must be because there is something radically or fundamentally weak in us in our organization. The American Humane Society is opposed to the rodeo. I am sure that the heads of the association would be glad to suggest a plan of concerted action."

"I may suggest that as many as possible of the members of every humane society in the country as well as individuals be requested to telegraph the Governor of Illinois, the Mayor of Chicago, the president of the Association of Commerce and the Chicago newspaper editors protesting against the rodeo? These telegrams should be in the form of day or night letters which would admit of giving reasons for the protest."

The Anti-Rodeo League of Chicago, formed to protest against the show sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce has the co-operation of a number of other organizations whose members are taking part in the work. Among the groups which have formally recorded themselves as opposed to the rodeo are the Woman's City Club, the leading women's civic organization of Chicago, the League of Cook County, the League of Chicago, the Women's Department of the Chicago Federation of Churches, representing the Protestant women of this city; the Ken-Club, the Edgewater Drama Club, the League of Cook County, the Educational Forum, the Anti-Cruelty Society of Evanston, and leading the crusade, the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago and the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society.

**ARGENTINE MEAT PACKERS IN CONTEST**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 11.—A contest between the bigger Argentine meat packers is more or less in progress, according to James Caird, chairman

of the Argentine Meat Packers' Association. The contest is being fought on the issue of the export of frozen meat to the United Kingdom. The packers are divided into two groups, one of which is in favor of the export of frozen meat, and the other is opposed to it.

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# SUNSET STORIES

## Marian's New Teacher

MARIAN'S Mother was going out to see for the day, and she had started before Marian was awake. So she left a little note saying:

"Wash the breakfast dishes and sweep the kitchen floor. Dust the living room and bedroom and make the bed. Sweep the front and back porches. That is all, dear. If I get home early enough tonight I will make some little currant cakes before I go to bed."

How Marian pouted and grumbled when she read the note!

"I won't have a bit of time to play," she said, as she dawdled around the kitchen.

Just then she opened the little girl next door from the kitchen window, and her face brightened.

"Hello, Sue!" she called out, "what are you doing?"

"I'm just helping Mother," Sue answered, "and then we're going off to Pratt's pasture to see if we can find some buttercups and daisies. Mother is going to show me how to make a wreath."

Marian pouted again.

"Everybody has a good time but me," she grumbled, "I just have to work all the time. Now I have to do old dishes. I wish there weren't any dishes. I guess I'll dust the rooms first."

So she found the dust mop and dustless cloth and went into the living room.

"Oh, dear!" she said, "all this work to do! I wish I was somebody else."

Just then from the front window she caught sight of two schoolmates, George and Lewis Hunt, passing by the house, so she raised the window and called out gayly:

"Where you going, boys?"

"Over to the creek. We've got all our chores done, and we're going to help the other boys make a dam for the swimming hole this summer."

Bang! went the window as a very cross-looking little girl put down the duster and went into the bedroom.

"I'll make the bed first," she said, "I'll just have to work all day while everybody else has a good time."

From the bedroom window came the sound of voices from the house

across the street, and Marian looked out to see the three little girls of that house with hats on, all ready to start out with Mother to the market.

"Come along, too, Marian," they called out.

"Wish I could," said Marian, "but I've got all this work to do. It'll take me all day."

Just then Miss Lane, who had just come to live upstairs in Marian's house, looked in at the bedroom door. Marian didn't know her very well, but she was a friend of Mother's and had been her teacher when she was a little girl like Marian, Mother said.

"I've just come to ask you to take luncheon with me," she said, smiling. "Wouldn't you like to?"

Marian flushed with pleasure, and she said quickly:

"Yes, I should, Miss Lane, but I've got all this work to do and I shan't have time. It's 11 o'clock now."

"Perhaps you can finish sooner than you think," said Miss Lane. "Suppose you start just where you are and so right along, without stopping, to the next thing, and we'll see how much you've done by 1 o'clock, shall we?"

"All right," said Marian, "I'll try, but I'm sure I'll take me all day."

So Marian started in at last and made the bed. Then she dusted the two rooms. Then she washed the few dishes and swept the kitchen floor. Nothing was left but the porches, and after those were done, she looked at the clock. She could hardly believe her eyes—12 o'clock, it said.

"It must have stopped," said Marian, as she listened. But no, it was ticking away as usual. So she had plenty of time to get ready for luncheon with Miss Lane.

"I know where lovely wild roses grow," said Miss Lane, as they finished. "Do you want to come with me to see whether they are out? We might get some buds and they will open in the house."

"I've had a lovely day!" said Marian, when Mother came home. "I wish Miss Lane was my teacher."

And Mother laughed to herself, as she said aloud, "Perhaps she may be. Who knows?"

## Progress in the Churches

In honor of General Bramwell Booth, the Salvation Army plans next year to extend its activities in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Korea, Dutch East Indies, West Indies, Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, British East Africa and other places by launching a program which will ultimately cost more than £200,000 and provide new headquarters buildings, industrial homes and other institutions.

Protestant denominations are being invited by Bishop E. L. Waldorf of the Methodist Episcopal Church to participate "on any basis they may desire" in the founding of a non-sectarian university in Kansas City, Mo., projected as one of the largest in America. A gift of 147 acres of land has been accepted for the campus site, and Bishop Waldorf expects that \$3,000,000 will be available with which to begin building operations next summer. Representatives of all operating bodies will have a place on the governing board.

The Rev. S. W. Hughes, prominent as a representative of the Temperance Council of the Churches in England, recently arrived in the United States for a two months' speaking tour under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Mr. Hughes, who is a Welshman, although born in Northampton, Eng., attained prominence as a debater upholding the cause of local option in England against the interests of the saloons. For the last 10 years, he has served as pastor at Westbourne Park, London.

Los Angeles was chosen as the meeting place for the 1926 convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America at the 34th annual convention held in Indianapolis this week. Recommendations were made at the sessions that problems of civil and social life be given places on discussion programs of young people's societies.

More than 300 representatives of 14 denominations from 15 different states of the United States attended the 12th annual Ministers' Conference of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., the Rev. Laurence Penninger, chaplain of the institute and executive secretary of the conference, announced. Denominations represented included: Baptists, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Methodist Episcopal (North), Christian, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Colored Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, United Presbyterian, Reformed Union, Zion, Apostolic, Holiness, Lutheran and Adventist.

The Russian Metropolitan Evlogi, addressing a congregation of Anglicans and Russians in the Russian Church, London, recently expressed his gratitude for the kind services rendered to the Patriarch Tikhon and the Eastern Church by Western friends. He confidently anticipated the reunion of the English and Russian churches in the near future.

A plea for joy in religion is made by a London vicar, "Why," he asks, "do thoughts of God and religion make Christ's followers so curiously gloomy and joyless? Can we wonder that the man in the street is repulsed by the very thing that ought to appeal to him? The God of Joy needs more emphasis today than the Man of Sorrows—He who on the eve of His greatest suffering could say, 'My joy is given unto you.'"

The meetings of the Presbyterian

Alliance, at Cardiff, June 23 to July 2, were attended by delegates from various parts of the world, including the United States, Australia, Germany and Scotland. Mr. W. J. Bryan intended to be present, but was prevented by engagements in America. The subjects discussed included: "Is a Common Statement of Faith (Creed or Confession) Desirable and Practicable for the Presbyterian World?" "The International Situation: Its Challenge to the Church." The Presbyterian Church of Wales, at its annual meeting recently, reported a membership of 180,000.

Jameston Baptist Church, St. Helena, "the loneliest Baptist Church in the world," with its four or five branches, reports steady progress. It has managed to pay not only the interest on its debt, but something of the principal. The building is being renovated. Sergeant A. Nicholls continues to act as lay pastor.

The oldest Free Church in England, the Congregational Church at Hoxton, Wiltshire, has celebrated its three hundred and ninth anniversary. An ancestor of the Marquess of Bath, Sir John Thynne, in the sixteenth century, brought—for the erection of his mansion, one of the "Palaces of England"—some surplus artisans from Scotland, who, being Presbyterians, and not wishing to attend the Anglican church, met for worship at a beautiful spot in the woods which they called Heaven's Gate, a name still retained. Afterward a meeting-house, was erected, which has been enlarged from time to time.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has promised to speak at the World's Christian Endeavor convention to be held in London in July, 1926.

A company of 150 members of English free churches recently made a motor pilgrimage to Canterbury Cathedral, and were very cordially received by the cathedral authorities.

A start is about to be made with the erection of a new cathedral at Johannesburg, South Africa. The style is Romanesque; the length is to be 200 ft., width of nave 45 ft., width of chancel 35 ft., and height of nave processional aisles, above which will be a gallery supported by small pillars somewhat on the lines of Westminster Cathedral. The design includes a bell tower, but this will not be built at present. The cost of the shell, apart from the tower, is estimated at £50,000.

## FURNITURE MAKERS PLEAD GUILTY, FINED

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Eighty-one case goods furniture manufacturers indicted for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, yesterday entered pleas of guilty and were fined \$182,000.

Manufacturers from a score of states were among the defendants. The case goods group, producers of dining room and library furniture, was the third and largest section of some 270 furniture manufacturers named in indictments returned here last May. All were members of the National Alliance of Furniture Manufacturers.

The chair section, embracing 50 firms, paid fines of \$166,000 about a month ago and two weeks later, 16 manufacturers in the refrigerator group were fined \$68,000.

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### Balta Pumps

Cut low with narrow strap and spike heel. In patent leather, tan calf and black satin  
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### Dressing Cases

Women's dressing case of black cobra grain cowhide, fitted with 11 toilet articles of shell or amber celluloid . \$14.50  
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Ruffled Dotted Muslin Curtains; white, per pair \$1.65

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4-panel Screen, 67 inches high . \$14.00

Also a large assortment of Screens ranging in heights from 36 to 67 inches in 3- and 4-panel styles at special prices up to \$37.50 each

Fourth Floor







## Music of the World—Theatrical News

Toscanini Conquers a Prejudice  
With "Pelléas" at La Scala

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome, June 20.—TOSCANINI has just ended a wonderful season at La Scala with "Pelléas et Mélisande," a work not only unexpected, but one which on the face of it seemed scarcely suitable for the closing night of an Italian theater. For until now, this admirable work of Debussy and Maeterlinck had, in Italy, met with a welcome if not positively scandalous at best. Profoundly hostile (the first performance at Rome 15 years ago, I think, could not be finished). It needed, therefore, all Toscanini's determination, all his great affection for this masterpiece, and also his immense authority with the public, to risk such a struggle with any certainty of victory.

Let us hasten to say that the triumph was complete. It has rarely been given to me to be present at a performance of "Pelléas" given in an atmosphere so quiet and receptive. On occasions such as this, the almost devout of the audience brought to bear by the public on a work of art seems to transform the great crowd of listeners into the finest and most eloquent of actors. But that is a very rare experience and only occurs in the event of a performance of the highest order.

An Audacious Triumph  
At La Scala "Pelléas" was given in French. This was another audacity on the part of Toscanini, as up to the present no opera in Italy has ever been sung in a foreign tongue. For my part, I believe that the English and American system of giving opera in its original language is the best. All poetry is essentially untranslatable. And still more so when it is set to music, for then all its accents must correspond with those of the melody and recitative—accents cannot be displaced without destroying much of the original feeling and sound. But, so far, it has not been possible to introduce this custom either into Italy or France.

And in the present case, Toscanini's experiment has provoked a violent press campaign on the part of certain ultra-nationalist newspapers, for whom the fact of Debussy's work being sung in French has seemed an atrocious affront to the whole Nation. There are disadvantages in a great part. Countries with little or no artistic history are less proud and do not bother about such trifles. But Toscanini was absolutely right in giving Maeterlinck's drama as it was conceived. The style and the no less unique way in which Debussy has solved the problem of declamation makes it imperative to preserve the French. And one can see in Toscanini's refusal of a translation not the least of the reasons for the success which this time greeted the masterpiece of Claude Debussy.

A Dramatic Interpretation  
But the chief cause of success lay in Toscanini's interpretation. One was curious to see what the greatest opera conductor of the day would do with this famous work. Of all the interpreters of the present time, Toscanini is without doubt the one who stands most completely for clarity, an almost excessive lucidity of speech, and finally a plastic purity of the melos attaining absolute perfection. But "Pelléas" is the very opposite of a work demanding such qualities—it is all mystery, semi-darkness, murmur and no passionate cries, intimacy rather than emphasis, and fate victorious instead of the will to conquer.

But Toscanini's extraordinary clarity has again made possible one of those tours de force of which he alone possesses the secret. Without doubt, the Scala "Pelléas" differed from the admirable Parisian creation of 1902. The element of mystery in the French interpretation which Debussy himself was careful to impose, was probably more profound. But on the other hand, Toscanini's interpretation attained a dramatic intensity before unknown. An intensity all the more remarkable and moving in that it was, so to speak, entirely within and always regarded of that restraint and rather prudish sentimentality with which the singers of "Pelléas" always express themselves. Never have the scenes in the golden bedroom, in the grotto, and those dealing with the child and the love and departure of Mélisande, been surpassed in impressiveness. It is sometimes the characters of "Pelléas" seem more artificial than real in their rather out-of-date symbolism.

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bolism, Toscanini knows how to give such an accent of authentic humanity to this language that the symbol becomes that for which it stands and the characters human "syntheses" in no way inferior to the great dramatic figures of all time.

The Personal Struggle  
Seeing how spontaneous, sincere, and enthusiastic a success the Italian public—usually so opposed to such a type of theatrical conception—accorded this fine work, I thought of that memorable premiere at the Opéra Comique in Paris in the spring of 1902, at which I was fortunate enough to be present, and which was one of the worst artistic scandals one can recall. Only 23 years have passed. With Debussy has passed the whole impressionist movement. Today young musicians even affect a hostile attitude toward the great Frenchman with the same injustice shown by others to Wagner. Thus history is made. . . . Gounod said lightly: "The artist of genius is always a peripatetic." And indeed we do not see each generation in turn in open revolt against the preceding one?

But these, I repeat, are indispensable reactions—the restoration of equilibrium which has been upset by a previous effort. I have often said that Debussy carried impressionism to such a pitch that he killed it. Today the impressionistic danger is only a memory. New musical—musical—generations are wholly occupied with the problems of "volume" and "solidity"—a striking antithesis to the perfumes and dreams of Debussyism. And the Wagnerian tradition of the fusion of the arts now seems to us a venerable fossil.

But it is precisely because the Debussy peril is past that we can in full freedom admire "Pelléas" and estimate that splendid legacy of the anti-Wagnerian rebellion. And it is easy to associate Debussy's work with another resplendent masterpiece—the "Boris Godunov" of Moussorgsky. Both have won lasting fame. And both possess the common trait of being events in artistic thought without a yesterday or a tomorrow.

## Organists' Convention

The eighteenth annual convention of the National Association of Organists (United States) will be held at Cleveland, O., Aug. 4-5-6-7. An elaborate program by recitalists and organists will be presented. The organ will be shown in its three major aspects—church service playing, recital work and motion picture accompaniment.

The Wharf Players of Provincetown, Mass., will open their new theater July 15 with a bill of three one-act plays, of which two have their initial productions. Frederic Burt and Helen Ware, the producing directors, will appear in the cast of one of the plays. The theater was planned by Cleon Throckmorton and he has also designed the settings for the forthcoming production. Louis Gasverde, who came to America as technical director for the Chauve-Souris, has installed the lighting system and other equipment.

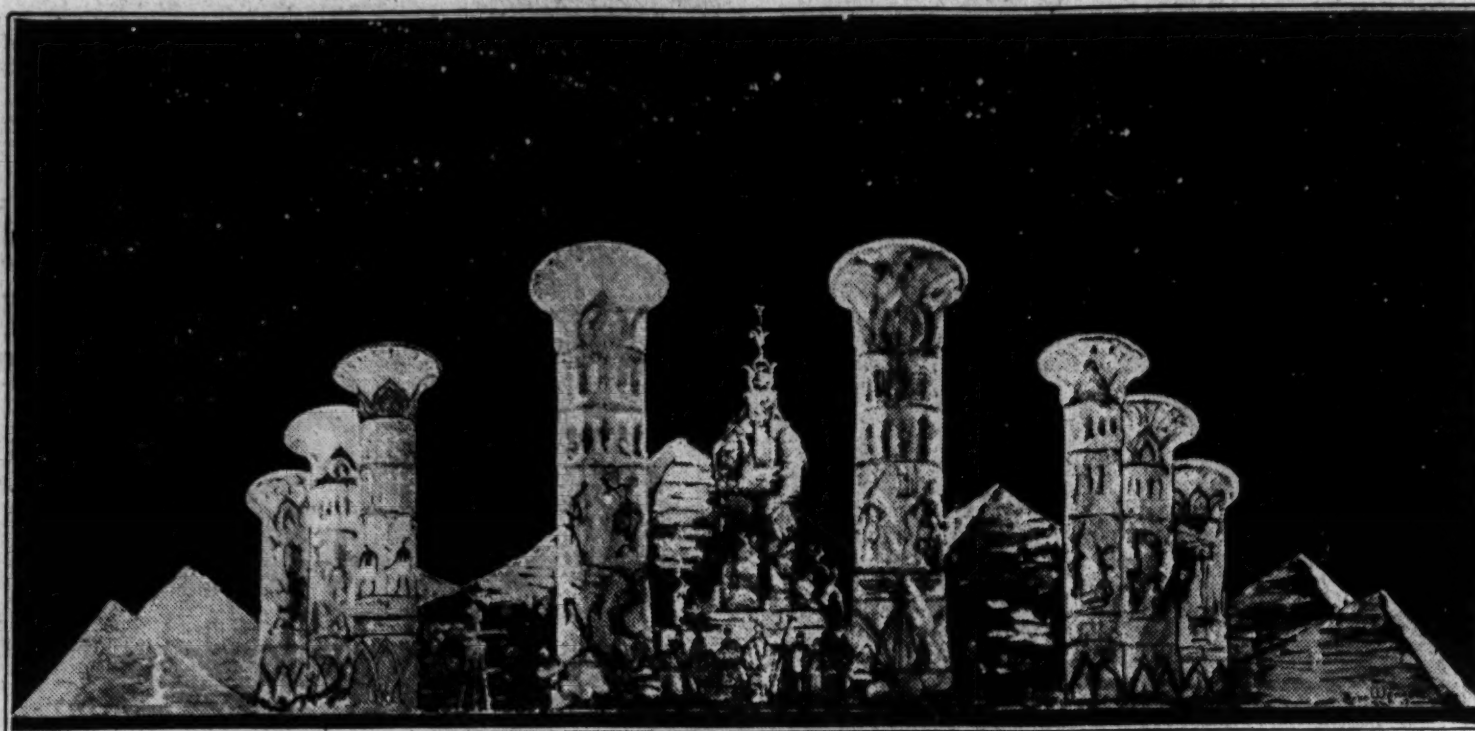
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ONE OF JOHN WENGER'S DESIGNS FOR THE NEW YORK FREE-MUNICIPAL OPERA

Municipal Opera  
for New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, July 8.—PERA, which first seized hold of the social imagination of New York 100 years ago, when Garcia came here with a troupe of singers from London, has at last caught the municipal fancy and will, according to well-perfected arrangements, have an open-air under the auspices of Philip Berolzheimer, the City Chamberlain, at Ebbetts Field, Brooklyn, in August. "Don Giovanni" and "The Barber of Seville" were the attractions, and pay your money to hear them, in the fifth year of the independence of the United States. "Faust," "Aida," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" are billed, and no charge to listen, in the one hundred and fiftieth. It was elegant Mozart and Don Basilio in 1825, with only the theater-supporting public invited. It is romantic Gounod, grandiose Verdi and realistic Mascagni and Leoncavallo in 1925, with all citizens bidden to attend.

As for Garcia's opera company, I doubt if it disclosed much originality of idea, though I am convinced that it showed high proficiency of interpretation; and I am not unmindful that thearias of Rosina, Figaro and Don Basilio in "The Barber" represented, at the time, the most modern thing in dramatic composition. In the case of Mr. Berolzheimer's company—no; let us say Josiah Zuro's, since Mr. Zuro is the actual impresario—I question if it will develop great artistic individuality either. Opera in America has always been a copy, not only in subject-matter but also in style of presentation, of European models.

Moreover, did not the municipal authorities of New York lately exhibit a most unpromising policy in relation to music? They held in their hands the finest band concerts imaginable and threw them completely away. Yes, but mayors and chamberlains, having great resources at command, must needs experiment grandly and cast into the waste-can unhesitatingly. In regard, then, to the Ebbetts Field project, "Aida," given on August 1, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" on August 5 and "Faust" on August 8, will mean three massive arena productions, with four days between the first and second of them and three days between the second and third. If Mr. Zuro can put them through

In regular theatrical fashion, he will accomplish, I should say, something rather new.

To learn about preparations, I called today at the town studio of John Wenger, the scene painter. What an ingenious man! He has designed a back-drop which for simplifying the problems of a Greek stage is thrice admirable. Nor did I feel impressed with it from a mere mechanical standpoint. The conception, in independence of cardboard, pencil and paint brush, was



JOHN WENGER

what interested me. Mr. Wenger has looked with his inner eye at a horizon outlined by Egyptian pyramids, at a near sky-line formed of Italian village roofs and at a horizon, again, contoured by a range of hills, and has found the profile in all three cases to be identical. Accordingly, he has set out a background which is available for all his operas. For "Aida," he has painted the drop as a vista of pyramids. For "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," he has painted a set of overlays representing the houses on a hillside. For "Faust," he has painted other overlays representing variously the mountains and the architectural interiors and exteriors noted in the libretto.

The Ebbetts Field stage, I ascertained, will be 80 feet wide and 45 feet deep. It will be flanked by trees, officials of the park depart-

ment of the city having consented to co-operate in this detail of decoration. Access to the stage will be by a masked stairway at the rear and by flights of steps at the sides. The lighting will be from four turrets, located on either side of the stage. The controls of the lights will center at a telephone board placed near the front of the orchestra, the mechanic working under the eye of the conductor.

Mr. Wenger is having the execution of the municipal opera sets done at his shop, a building formerly used as a roller skating rink, in the Bronx. He and his associates, I understand, lay all their work on the floor when applying color. They are to paint the drop and supplementary pieces in oil, in order to make them weather proof.

Singers announced to appear in the performances include Mme. Frances Peralta, soprano; Mme. Gertrude Wieder, contralto; and Charles Marshall, tenor.

Eastman Program of Unpublished Compositions  
ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 8.—On Nov. 27, the Eastman School of Music will present in the Eastman Theater the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Howard Hanson conducting, in a second concert, the program for which will be the unpublished compositions by American composers.

The first concert inaugurating the Eastman School of Music's project in behalf of American composers was given May 1, last.

Dr. Hanson announces the following requirements to be observed by composers sending manuscripts for inclusion in the coming program:

Only orchestral works may be submitted, although compositions including parts for solo instruments are not barred. The works must not exceed 15 minutes in length. The works must not have been played in public before. Orchestral scores

must be submitted in legible writing: It is wise to submit a piano reduction or sketch for use by the judges, although this is not required. The composer must furnish one copy of each woodwind, brass and string part, the Eastman school will furnish duplicate parts.

London Stage Notes  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 30.—Ben Traver's play, "The Cuckoo's Nest," is to be produced for a week's trial at Liverpool on July 13, prior to coming to the Aldwych in London, where it will follow the long run of "It Pays to Advertise."

M. André Charlot's revue, "Bubly," is to be revived at the Duke of York's Theater.

Laurence Cohen's Irish comedy, "Biddy," is to go into rehearsal in London shortly. Well-known Dublin Abbey players will be in the cast.

The British National Opera Company will open their autumn tour at Leeds in September and will visit many of the principal northern towns, including Edinburgh and Newcastle.

Morris Harvey and Paul Murray are co-operating in "The 9 to 11 Revue," which is to be given shortly at the Little Theatre, Adelphi. It was here that "The Nine O'Clock Revue" and "The Little Revue" were so successful some little while ago.

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## The Literary Limit

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, June 30.—THE great curtain of the Covent Garden stage has fallen for the last time this season on German opera, and once more the operatic muse has proved herself a metamorphic maid. Gone are those rather weighty and long-winded offspring of the two Richards, with their left-motifs and polyphony. Gone is that ample and opulent orchestra, so fully employed that not even the tuba player could snatch 40 winks without being caught napping. Instead of Wagner and Strauss and their Rheintochter we had, on the opening night of the Italian season, Donizetti and his Scotch heroine, Lucy Ashton. Whole sections of the orchestra could have slept soundly. Indeed it was scarcely necessary for them to be awake since the members of a modern orchestra can play scores like "Lucia" and "Lammermoor" in their sleep.

Besides throwing large numbers of orchestral players out of work—figuratively speaking, of course—the Italian situation at Covent Garden has other singularities. During the German season the stars sang together. Now they sing and scintillate separately and on different nights. But one must not succumb to the temptation of discussing the faulty mechanism of the stellar system—an almost irresistible temptation to musical critics at this time of the year. Of far greater importance is the question of the future of opera itself. Actually the problems of opera are considered as a synthetic work of art are still much the same as when Wagner and Debussy found them, and left them. Parry pointed out that from first to last the history of opera has been "a sort of struggle between the musical and the dramatic elements; which has resulted in an alternate swaying to and fro, in course of which at one time the musical material was formalized and made artistically complete at the expense of dramatic truth, and at another the music was made subservient to the development of the play."

Wagner wrote reams of theory and preached the fusion of the arts, but as Dr. Dyson shrewdly observed, "he was a musician before everything, theory or no theory, and whenever there was real competition between the arts that he proposed to practice on equal terms, it was music which invariably won." In "Pelléas et Mélisande" Debussy reacted against the neo-Wagnerian aesthetic which he believed to be a too easy escape from the difficulty. The characters of "Pelléas," to borrow the composer's own delightful phrase, "are not subjected to the slavery of leit-motive, as a blind man is a slave to his poodle or his clarinet." The drama, in a word, is not drowned in

music, but unfortunately, music becomes submerged in the drama. Other experiments, such as Delius' "Village Romeo and Juliet" and, a little later, Schönberg's highly interesting but disconcerting dramatic works, "Erwartung" and "The Lucky Hand," all seem to confirm the belief that the literary ideal in music is an ignis fatuus, which leads not to a true synthesis, but into an aesthetic bog. Perhaps this is one of the chief reasons why so many contemporary composers have deserted opera for the less literary ballet. And one must not, of course, overlook the obvious fact that although the instrumental resources of the composer have developed to a marvelous degree of richness and variety the range and power of the human voice are the same as in the days of Tubal Cain.

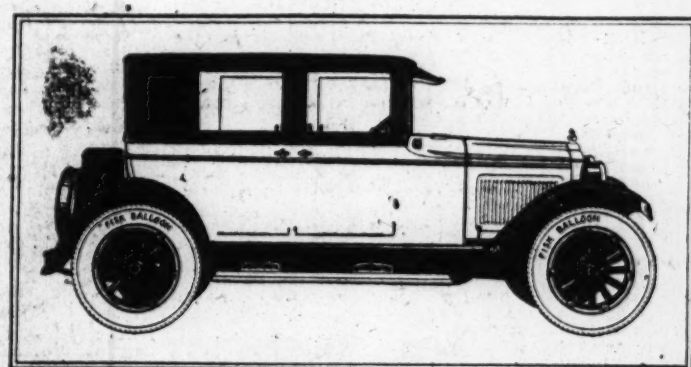
An object lesson may be taken from a sister art. In English painting fifty years ago every picture told a story. A book of "Composition" much used by English art students even began: "We use figures because they are characters in a story. The effect on British painting is better not to be described. The curriculum may see it for themselves in British art galleries.

Opera, as an art form, like the cinema, is still expected to provide the childish pleasure of a story, a crippling limitation from which the ballet has broken free. Recent works like Milhaud's "Le Train Bleu" and Poulenc's "Les Biches" have no plot, no story, no literary element of any kind, and apparently even the less cultured public does not miss it. Poulenc uses an unseen chorus in "Les Biches" as Ravel did in "Daphnis et Chloé." To many people there seems something delightfully irrelevant in using the voice in ballet. The effect, of course, is purely musical and unspoiled by an extraneous literary interest. Perhaps we are approaching the time when, just as formerly every opera had its ballet, every ballet will have its opera.

At the moment, opera, as a synthetic art form seems at a dead-end. It will be interesting to see if Schönberg's symbolism and specialized pantomime, with its color effects, its chorus, and mimed roles, will break down obstacles which have existed as long as opera itself. One has doubts, because in spite of its daring and novelty, actually it runs along, and never leaves, the tram lines of the Wagnerian aesthetic. What opera needs is a genius who will initiate a revolution similar to that which freed painting from "representation" and anecdote. He will not be popular in opera houses—those fortified posts of aesthetic barbarism.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Japanese View of English Poetry

Landmark and Chaucer, by Ikuno Iijima. Pp. 288. \$2.50. The book is interesting for a number of reasons that have only a fortuitous connection with its chief purpose. It is, in the first place, a fairly extended consideration of English poetry at the hands of a Japanese gentleman of culture and Western education. It is, therefore, a document in inter-racial penetration. It is spiced here and there with references to the literatures of China and of Japan; it is, indeed, addressed largely to the aspiring intelligentsia of those countries. It comes, then, to the regular reader of criticism in the nature of a relief from the conventional treatises.

Though it might have been better written, it has a something else for the sake of which one may, for the nonce, dispense with the highest standards of critical prose. The author, moreover, insists that he wishes to be critical rather than literary. "A literary essay with flowery words is an object I want to keep away from me at a far distance as much as possible." In this, surely enough, he succeeds; the reaction of one immersed in the world of the pitiful of sonorous verbiage in which commentators are wont to drown their deficiencies, and from the temptations held out by an Oriental exuberance in his native tongue.

Mr. Iijima is interested not so much in the personalities of the poets, in their biographies and the apparatus of anecdote that gathers about the labors of the great, as in those labors themselves. He has discovered a double stream in the course of English poetry—a stream that at times runs parallel with its sister, and at other times blends waters with its complementary river. He has chosen Langland as an archetype of the one manifestation, and Chaucer of the other. Then, singling out three epochs of English literature as the salient ones, he proceeds to show how the representative poets of each epoch exemplify his thesis.

Before entering upon his task he gives a succinct summary of the racial amalgam that has produced the English poetic personality; of the Celt, the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman. The imagination of the one, the high seriousness of the other,

the feeling for form characteristic of the third, find issue in either of Mr. Iijima's divisions. Taking his terminology from Watts-Dunton, he calls the first, "pleasure of mere representation," and the second, "pleasure of symbol and ideal motif." The distinction is hardly a new one; it has been better summarized as a divergence between the aesthetic and the ethical. With the first, Iijima associates form; with the second, substance; with the first, romance; with the second, vision and preoccupation with conduct. Chaucer is the chief representative of the poetry of form as Langland is of the poetry of substance. The development of form was slow in Anglo-Saxon verse; substance for long was all that counted.

The poets selected as exemplars of these attitudes and characteristics are Spenser; Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats; Tennyson and Browning. The first includes both streams; as to the

others, any one acquainted with English poetry may readily guess on which side Mr. Iijima places them. We catch a glimpse of the influences operating upon Japanese youth today in Mr. Iijima's closing paragraphs, wherein he counsels against a merely imitative internationalism of art. "However hard our young Japanese men of letters may try to catch and assimilate the experience or mode of thinking of such great men of letters as Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Romain Rolland or Whitman, their production will never be classified as French, Russian or American literature; it will always remain a Japanese literary production. . . . Literature is the natural and spontaneous production of a people. It can never be made in the way we mold clay into some definite patterns. Imitation will never make a great literature; for literature is the production of a great individuality having for its background the whole experience which its race has inherited from the oldest time of the history of that race." Here, Iijima is fundamentally sound, and by no means in opposition to any really valid artistic internationalism.

"Langland and Chaucer" traces an informative and diverting by-path of the highroad of our literary criticism; the author, using his own terminology, reveals a blending of both the Langlandian and the Chaucerian, with a preponderance in favor of the former.

## Defending a Diplomatist

The Real von Kuhlmann, by Thomas Rhodes. London: Noel Douglas. 2s. MR. RHODES' purpose is not so much to present to us the real von Kuhlmann as to dispose of an unreal version of that much vilified diplomatist. Only for a brief moment do we make any contact with the man who, more than any other member of the German Embassy, attracted to himself London's distrust in the critical summer months of 1914. It is too slight an acquaintance to permit us to share Mr. Rhodes' confidence in his friend. Rather does it help us to understand von Kuhlmann's unpopularity.

The von Kuhlmann whom we see "disposed in the further corner of the couch" before the canopied fireplace of his London library, talking things over with the author, is an exceptionally able man, too shrewd and purposeful perhaps to find his way to the diplomatic heart-strings of social London. We can understand from this glimpse how a lunch-hour conversation might leave with Mr. Stead of *The Times* the impression that von Kuhlmann was "a very interesting type of superficially jovial, cynically friendly and wholeheartedly intriguing German diplomatist."

We can understand, too, how his very shrewdness, coupled with a foreignness of demeanor, might, in the then state of strained relations with Germany, lead to just such a chorus of ridicule and invective as came from the British press, particularly as the disarming good humor of Prince Lichnowsky, the Ambassador, tended to shift the brunt of hostility to other shoulders.

Von Kuhlmann found himself pilloried on three serious counts. He was generally supposed to have crossed over to Ulster during the advanced stages of the Carson "revolt" and advised Berlin that Britain was too deeply involved to think of war.

Afterward his name appeared beneath a patently false report of French outrages at Metz. More seriously still, he was suspected—and Mr. Asquith in his "Genesis of the War" virtually lends credence to the suspicion—of intriguing for war behind the back of the Ambassador. "Kuhlmann was in London," wrote Dean Inge, "to do the unavowed and unworkable work."

Mr. Rhodes is sufficiently well acquainted with the inner councils of the German Embassy to know that these charges, despite the exalted position of some of the accusers, rested on very slender foundations. He "offers generous excuses" to hospitals recklessly, right and left, if any evidence of the charges would be furnished, "without result. He has enjoyed a long friendship with von Kuhlmann, which enables him to assure us that the latter never once crossed over to Ireland; that he only published the foolish propaganda against France on instructions from Berlin, and that, so far from intriguing with the German Government for war, he was wholeheartedly against antagonizing Britain. His firm belief having always been that 'the British Government had no desire to go to war, and was unfriendly to Germany, but could not be expected to devote themselves to seeking for a solution of Germany's difficulties.' Furthermore he produces documents to show how von Kuhlmann's "pet" project of Central Africa, which, while acceptable in London, would have solved Germany's problem of expansion and at the same time eased matters for that perpetual storm center, Morocco.

Mr. Rhodes relies on his memory for much of his material. It would need no skilled lawyer to find loopholes in the defense, through which the paper were uppermost in his thoughts. "It seems reasonable to hope," he adds, "that what America can do, we can do too."

In 1919 Massingham visited the United States, and it was on his return journey that "I first became acquainted with him. This acquaintance later ripened into friendship. He was full of enthusiasm for this new world that he had just visited for the first time, although perhaps a little overwhelmed. His impressions were published in the Nation and are included in the present volume. He found de Tocqueville, whose 'Democracy in America' was first published in 1835, a great help in shaping his views, as the penetrating observations of 90 years ago afforded a valuable clue in the tendencies of today.

Prohibition he saw as "a clear example of the working of the American race-consciousness," and while not an abstainer himself, and not at all averse to the use of alcohol, he is included in the present volume. He found de Tocqueville, whose 'Democracy in America' was first published in 1835, a great help in shaping his views, as the penetrating observations of 90 years ago afforded a valuable clue in the tendencies of today.

For the full enjoyment of Massingham's work one must think of him as an artist who had found his medium in letters, producing with a master's hand widely varying examples of journalism, sometimes impassioned, sometimes provocative, sometimes austere—how many in the most perfect style. One could revel in the liquid flow of his language even when most unsympathetic to his theme.

In this book are assembled together well-chosen examples of his work, ranging from political sketches and dramatic criticisms, and from intimate religious reflections to brilliantly descriptive travel studies. To most of these are appended notes by the editor, some of which, though not always drawn to the conclusion that America is intensely wrong having for herself and for the human race, and that no other existing society is so important to it."

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## A VACHEL LINDSAY DRAWING



ONE OF THE POET'S ILLUSTRATIONS  
For the New Edition of His Collected Poems, Published by The Macmillan Company, New York.

## Book Reviews in Brief

The Elements of Chess, by J. du Mont. (New York: Harcourt Brace & Co. \$3.25.) Mr. du Mont carries the reader rapidly, yet smoothly, from the rudimentary aspects of the game to considerations of the style of the modern masters, with examples of Alekhine, Edward Lasker, Reti, Capablanca, Tartakover, at their best. Each of the games is analyzed from move to move, with alternative continuations noted where any marked deviations are made from the familiar early moves in the well-known openings. The comment is of the valuable quality that might be called philosophic in that it is based on what has been found from mental chess through many years' play. The beginner cannot fail to acquire a large command of fundamentals by playing through these games, and trying to study out the move in advance before looking at the text and its comment. Separate divisions of the book are given over to discussion of the characteristics of each of the chess pieces, quick and simple and as varied as winning positions in the game, chess organization in Great Britain, extracts from laws of the game, and contracts of the value of cultivating a quick sight of the board as a means of acquiring position judgment. Altogether a valuable book, for tyro and experienced player alike.

The Flattering Word and Other One-Act Plays, by George Kelly. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50. These plays by the author of "The Show-Off" and "The Torch-bearers," exemplify his skill and precision in devising dialogue that is at once expressive of character and steadily effective on the stage. One cannot doubt that Mr. Kelly has earned for himself a permanent place among the American comedy stage writers, after reading these plays, and noting how even they are in quality. "The Flattering Word" is an amusing anecdote to prove that everybody is susceptible to compliments as to the instinct for acting. "Smarty's Party" is a more serious vein than one usually finds Mr. Kelly taking. "Poor Aubrey" has special interest in that it is the sketch from which "The Show-Off" was developed into a full length comedy. "The Weak Spot" is a tart episode of domestic infelicities, in which the husband, with something of poetic justice is made the butt of a jest. All these plays have an added value to students in that their stage practicality has been proved by their long continued presentation on tour in vaudeville.

The Oxford University Press American Branch will soon publish Jane Austen's "Lady Susan," being the first edition of Miss Austen's early book corrected by reference to the original MS. Unlike "Sanditon," this is not a fragment, but a complete novel written in 1805 when Miss Austen was 30, and six years before the publication of the first of the "great" novels. It will be uniform with "Sanditon."

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## "Inner Circle"

Inner Circle, by Ethel Colburn Mayne. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 42c. IN this volume of short stories Ethel Colburn Mayne once again reveals herself, gives delicate, studied portraits of herself in her various moods, of her emotional self pitted against her intellectual self. She reveals herself further as one of the foremost women writers of England, author of writings full of understanding, grace, and beauty. It is not enough to compare her—as has been done so often—to Katherine Mansfield, for while they have a delicacy of writing in common, their results are on a quite different key. Miss Mayne has a greater control over her emotions than Miss Mansfield had; she is not swept away for moments at a time into a state of ecstasy at the poignancy of some emotion, or into a state of gloom at the writing has a depth of feeling all the more effective for its semi-suppression.

They are light, some of these stories, but not gay, with an andor-able, a subtly saturated solemnity about them. For the others, they are steeped in a feeling of fatefulness, lightened here and there with bright touches calculated not so much to relieve as to provide contrast to make the feeling more intense.

There is the quite Mansfieldian story, "The Picnic" in which Rosemund, seven years old, goes on a picnic for a blue flower. She gets lost, argues herself seriously out of the condition of panic and fright, but in spite of herself finds the mountains and trees taking on a new shape. When she is found by her hilarious family and friends she is cut by their amusement. She was not gone over a few minutes, perhaps, and was not far away, true, but to Rosemund it had been long. Told from the child's viewpoint, it has a wonder and freshness and naturalness.

"The Latchkey" is unusual, a story of a woman who is impudently scheming but misadventured, whose motives are questioned, who is rebuffed and who, for a bitter moment, sees herself impersonally and clearly. "Black Magic" is a short tale of the triangle which the angles is completely out of tune with the other two but leaves her mark forever on at least one of them. "Stripes" is a study of the effect of clothes on character and the story of a woman who is a striped blouse because of a second girl's unhappiness. "White Hair" is a haunting story of a woman whose beauty came too late, while "Campanella" tells of the mental struggle of a woman against the overpowering and relentless campaign of an organized work.

These stories are not easily forgotten because of their high quality and the manner of their presentation. While in no way autobiographical, they are so personal, so subjective as to be intense.

Industrial Ownership, by Robert S. Brookings. New York: The Macmillan Company. 42c.

A GROWING number of American nationally known corporations, it appears, are not the property of a small coterie of wealthy men wielding control for their own advantage, but of a large group of modestly situated people, who are content if the mighty enterprise, with which they are connected gives them only reasonable, but reliable, returns.

Mr. Brookings finds that these small and widely distributed shareholders who have put relatively small savings into the corporations exert in the aggregate an enormous influence upon modern industrial relationships. They bring a new viewpoint, he says, to the age-old struggle between Capital and Labor. They neither want undue returns for themselves, nor do they want the employees of their corporations to be overworked or underpaid. In the diffusion of ownership, therefore, Mr. Brookings sees an open door to future industrial harmony.

The diffusion of ownership now going on, as the author shows, is segregating ownership from management. It is hard for a small stockholder in modern times to exercise any control over the corporate executive. Under these circumstances, Mr. Brookings says, "Labor has the most direct interest in the efficiency of management," and he therefore argues that industrial democracy, or labor representation in industry, "is for the best interest of the stockholder."

He submits tables showing that the profits of 20 of the largest widely owned industrial corporations of America were only 7.75 per cent on their capital from 1913 to 1923. This, he argues, bears out his contention that the small American stockholder is content with moderate returns. The national banks of the country during the same lapse of time earned 10.01 per cent on their combined capital and surplus, and 8.34 per cent on their capital, surplus and undivided profits, showing that the returns of the great corporations were anything but excessive.

Another important addition to the World's Manuals, published by the Oxford University Press American Branch, is "The Writers of Greece," by Gilbert Norwood. In this account of the great Greek writers, Professor Norwood has compressed into a small space a vividly personal appreciation. In an introductory chapter he gives a conspectus of the whole field from Homer to Longinus.

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A CERTAIN CROSSROAD  
by Emilie Loring  
Author of "Here Comes the Sun"

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going to come in spite of men's efforts, it is going to come because of them. It is not going to be a divine dispensation, it is going to be a product of human manufacture. . . . I think it is safe to forecast that the next war, if it comes, will be a clear blunder, a clear result of blunder."

Can the world protect itself against such blundering? Professor Hudson believes it is more capable of doing so now than ever before. Since the last war there has come into being the regular conferences of the League of Nations at Geneva. These, if continued as hitherto, provide, he believes, not only machinery for proper ventilation of disputes, before resort to arms, as in the Corfu crisis, but also a natural check on any prospective belligerents who would assume, as belligerents usually do, that they are fighting to advance the interests of humanity at large.

Such machinery, he thinks, makes almost impossible a hasty recourse to arms such as surprised the world in 1914. It will help to establish the casus belli. The whole purpose of a war has frequently changed since the struggle proceeded. Professor Hudson illustrates this peculiarity from the war of 1812, which began largely through the impressment of American seamen into the British service, though the policy treaty that ended the war, the peace treaty that followed that question, from the war of 1917, which opened largely as a fight for "absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas," though the Treaty of Versailles does not allude to the subject.

After Professor Hudson's eminently sane and inspiring discourse the reader will find himself more or less impervious to the alarms which the remaining two participants in the symposium seem anxious to raise. If he is interested in knowing which kind of gas is most suitable for destroying populations en masse, he will find the subject pleasantly disguised by Dr. Hall in the opening address. If he wishes to refresh his memory on the alarming facility with which public opinion was drafted and disciplined by expert propaganda in the course of the last war, he can rely upon Professor Chafee to furnish him with some startling reminders.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Homer and His Influence, by John A. Scott. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Aristophanes, His Plays and His Influence, by Louis E. Lord. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Ancient and Modern Rome, by Senator Rodolfo Lanciani. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Aristotelianism, by John Leofric Stocks. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Jungle Days, by William Beebe. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$3.

Memories of a General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, \$3.

War Symposium

NOT a happy expression is "The Next War." Its employment in military circles is naturally unavoidable. But constant reference to it is the part of a pessimist. It tends in a measure to sanction war as a civilized method of settling disputes, which is precisely what the majority of right-thinking people are striving might and main to avert. The danger has its subtle aspect, for the last war provided an inexhaustible mine of technical novelty in which our technicians love to interest themselves and other people, quite forgetful of the barbarism which such matters imply.

If "the next war" is to be profitably discussed by civilians at all, the most useful question to tackle would no doubt concern the stability of human thought. We are developing independence of thought and soundness of judgment sufficient to protect us from blundering half asleep into a war the purpose of which we only half realize? Such a discussion is provided by Prof. Mayne's little as in his brilliant and inspiring address as one of the three participants in this Harvard symposium. Professor Hudson at once raises the subject to its rightful plane by postulating: "It is no longer a question of whether wars will happen at intervals regardless of what men may do. If the next war ever comes, it is not

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## James Agate's Reviews

The Contemporary Theater 1924, by James Agate. London: Chapman & Hall, 7s. 6d. net.

THIS book is a reprint of James Agate's criticisms of the London drama, which have appeared in the Sunday Times, London, throughout the year 1924; and as such constitutes an extremely encouraging record; for, despite all that is said of the decadence of the English drama, amongst the 50 odd plays which Mr. Agate criticizes, and of which at least half are original English plays, there is scarcely one that is not worth writing about.

As a dramatic critic James Agate has, of course, to deal with all sorts and conditions of drama. He is a dramatic critic pure and simple and very practical—neither a Socialist nor a visionary. He is not at his happiest when dealing with what is now called the expressionist drama, or with those portions of Shaw's work, where it is the man of insight rather than the man of intellect that is being, no critic can strike more truly home than Agate, and he is most at home when reviewing a play by Shakespeare, the greatest practical dramatist of all time.

It is the custom in England to complain of the neglect of Shakespeare, which is an exaggeration, for there is no night throughout the year—Sunday included—when the great dramatist is not being performed. But where the play is in four or five different parts of Great Britain. And it is on this account that James Agate is able to give us six papers on Shakespearean productions, two of which are on "Hamlet," and in which are real jewels and some "mots" of criticism such as: "No actor can give more of Hamlet's sweetness and dark perversity than; first he himself can conceive, and second, than he has taught his body to convey."

This criticism is interesting and intriguing—but one wonders whether it really is true. Shakespeare, like all geniuses, probably wrote more than he knew, and his interpreters, if inspired, surely convey more than they realize.

Of Hubert Carter's "King Lear" Agate says: "If we were not in Lear's presence we were in his ante-chamber."

On the other hand, in his appraisal of the lesser characters in a production of the "Merchant of Venice," he falls to the temptation to be too terse.

In addition to the articles upon plays there are three special articles upon Eleanor Duse, William Archer and Arthur Roberts; a tragedienne, a critic-author and a comedian. He also shows the hand of a real lover and expert, and it is eloquent of Agate's attitude to his life and work that he seems happiest with the comedian.

On the whole Agate generally puts his finger on the point, though sometimes, perhaps, he cannot quite see it, and then he tries a little camouflage which deceives nobody!

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Then and Now—Charles Dudley Warner

TRIM, straight figure of good height, a smart suit of gray, a corner of scarlet silk peeping modestly from a breast pocket; a strong, keen, kindly face, genial eyes; abundant, soft iron-gray hair;—such was Charles Dudley Warner, in appearance, speaking before the New Century Club of Philadelphia. He did not talk about himself; he did not talk about literature; he described vividly his visit to a noted reformer, concluding dramatically with the request of the prisoners that they be instructed in the life of Jesus. Thus was revealed one of his dominant interests—philanthropy. It found literary expression in his "Papers on Penology."

Perhaps as an author he is the more companionable that he writes not from the topmost peak of genius like the New England Brahmins, but from an elevated mesa. Charles Dudley Warner was essentially serious-minded and of high ideals. Born in 1829, in Massachusetts, of Puritan stock, how could he be otherwise? It was the New England of Bryant with whom Warner collaborated; of Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier!

He was college-bred at Hamilton and a prizeman in English. Thus early his true bent was evidenced. It was during his college years, too, that he began to contribute to Knickerbocker and Putnam's.

Thus, firmly rooted in the best traditions of his day and happily trained, he set forth to see his country. When twenty-four, he spent a year with a surveyor's party on the Missouri frontier. Imagine the breadth of that adventure to the closely-reared New England youth. He had not completely found himself, however, for 1854 found him at school again, studying law in the University of Pennsylvania in the City of Brotherly Love. What a discipline for his future as a writer of editorials, travels, essays and, at last, fiction! What a preparation; developing shrewd observation, logical deduction, impartial viewpoint, attention to detail.

His conservative, executive side still uppermost and the literary in abeyance, he practiced law in the city and bustling city of Chicago for four years. It was like an international university course. Then, as in Beethoven's Fifth, came the knock of fate in the form of a call to the vanguard of the Hartford Press. Born adventurer that he was, however, living was always too full to be covered entirely by one hat. His editorial duties exhausted neither his energies nor his material. Did he go abroad? The material he looked upon a fascinating world which he could transcribe for his readers in terms as fascinating. Did he make a garden? From even this ancient and homely occupation he produced such novel and engaging literature as to earn a reputation as both essayist and humorist. The humorous side came out again emphatically in "Backlog Stories" and in "The Gilded Age," which he wrote jointly with Mark Twain.

Now it is risky to establish principles, straight figure of good height, a smart suit of gray, a corner of scarlet silk peeping modestly from a breast pocket; a strong, keen, kindly face, genial eyes; abundant, soft iron-gray hair;—such was Charles Dudley Warner, in appearance, speaking before the New Century Club of Philadelphia. He did not talk about himself; he did not talk about literature; he described vividly his visit to a noted reformer, concluding dramatically with the request of the prisoners that they be instructed in the life of Jesus. Thus was revealed one of his dominant interests—philanthropy. It found literary expression in his "Papers on Penology."

marly a reputation for humor. That, after all, is usually difficult to persuade your public to take you seriously; but the humor of Warner was classic. He was the lineal descendant of Addison, Steele, Lamb, and the brother of quill of Washington Irving of the Sketchbook. There is the same dominant individuality of viewpoint entirely essential to the essayist, the same sparkling wit, keen observation, scholarly style. Said Brander Matthews of Warner's humor,—"It is the easy fooling of a scholar and a gentleman."

Never was writer more comradely. His pictures are pencilled with kindness, but crayoned in with kindness. One charm of such writing is its unexpectedness. You are never quite sure, save by watching the writer's eye, whether he jests or is in earnest. He does not know himself whether the sentence he is writing will terminate with a tear or a smile or merely a pleasant expression. Broadly speaking, most of his work is essay. In other words, what might have been mere description or narration was intermingled with his own interested and interesting personality.

He always found material ready to his hand. In "Being a Boy" and "In the Wilderness" he portrayed his early surroundings. In "Studies in the South and West," "Comments on Canada," "Our Italy,"—he describes vitally other portions of his country. His bits of travel abroad flowered into "Saunterings," "A Winter on the Nile," "In the Levant," and other books.

"Horseback"—a tour through Virginia—is particularly notable for its judicious aspect, depicting as it does, actually without bias, the condition of the south. "He had," says Mr. Veeder, "power to see things as they are, undistorted by the media of current ideas."

From editing a newspaper to editing one of the "Big Four" magazines was progress. His name will vibrate as long as the name of Harper's, so well did he preside over The Drawer and The Study.

Mr. Matthews adjudges Mr. Warner's entrance into fiction a distinct advance. This position is assailable. It is a question whether, in artistry and utility fiction ranks higher than essay and the editorial. The formidable character-story—"Calvin"—shows as warm a touch as may be; the subject being the cat given to the Warner household by Mrs. Stowe, and which was named for Professor Stowe.

Essays such as Warner's are of no one age. They live. In a sense Charles Dudley Warner was ahead of his age. He was so adaptable that we can picture him stepping into the present ready with wise witlings upon the changes of the years.

The indefatigable energy which kept one hand writing editorials and the other inditing travels, essays and novels—brought forth late in his career two important series—"American Library of Letters" and (last of all) "A Library of the World's Best Literature." It is because of these series that he is best known today. From the shelves of every public library in the country these valuable reference books circulate. They are standard.

Did he never write poetry? So apt and felicitous a collier of phrases, so tender a comrade, so sincere a lover of nature—why not? There was Polly for inspiration—Polly who sat "in the shade near the straw-berry-beds to shell peas." Do you not believe that somewhere in New England is an old scribble in whose rose-scented, secret drawer lies a sheet of "Verses to Polly," signed C. D. W.?

## The Hand and the Machine

What the machine can do without offense let it do. Let the architect cease to make his stupid drawings for carved ornament, which must be copied with fidelity by a slave, for the artisan who could do it freely no longer exists and cannot be recalled for pay. Many of the handicrafts owe their preservation to-day to the zeal of countless amateurs who delight in working with simple tools in old methods. The professional woodworker, long lost without his buzz saw which can do anything but saw round holes. The handicrafts of the future must be done by amateurs who have positive ideas of the right hours at the machine and seek means of expression and of recreation. That is, they are specialists in work and disinterested in play.

It is possible that the admiration for handwork, because it shows plainly the difficulties overcome, is always present, and that we share in seeing it the maker's sense of power and superiority. With many machine-made things this sensation is not felt, because we are accustomed to the wonders of the machine. It is too easily done and abandoned the use of the machine for stimulating handwork. Thus in jade, the delicate carvings of old Chinese work represented hard and skilful labor, but it is nothing compared to a cut glass dish which we are only too glad to drop on the floor. There remains, then, for our admiration in any object only the design and the perfect harmony between design and execution which the machine is rarely allowed to show. We are little moved by intricacy or difficulty in any object when we are never sure whether it be hand-made or machine-made. Handwork in the future should be judged by higher standards,—that is, aesthetic standards only.

Another trouble with the machine is its perfect repetition. No artisan ever had the interest to do a thing twice in the same way and as well. Thoreau was right in refusing to make a second perfect pencil. There is a constant change in handwork, either a variation in total or a difference of quality in all repetition, whether it be in copying or in weaving or whatever, which gives the work interest and vitality.—Charles Downing Lay in The Forum.

## Constellations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far in the blue-domed pathways of the skies,  
Bright are the wondrous beauties of the stars;  
And the moon, like a loving mother, lies  
Far in the blue-domed pathways of the skies.  
Like a sentinel, with far-reaching eyes,  
Sending thoughts of cheer down her silver bars,  
Far in the blue-domed pathways of the skies,  
Bright are the wondrous beauties of the stars.  
Eugenie du Maurier.



Carlops. From an Etching by Margaret Manuel

## Collecting Stone Tablets

The longer I follow it, the better I like my particular branch of collecting. These inscriptions cost me nothing in vulgar coin. It is not the stones that I collect, not even their photographic facsimiles. The carving is generally simple enough, all in capitals, with larger letters for the illustrious name. There is nothing remarkable in the looks of the inscription except for the arrangement of the words in groups for the rhetorical effect. It is the words which I make my own; those literary symbols which contain the honeyed spirit of every man, every hardy, whatever cried out to him that Beauty is Religion if virtue of man inspires it and reverence of the people welcomes it. The commune of Venice in gratitude, 26 January MDCCC.

And in Florence they have not forgotten the English woman who did so much to make them understand that Northern hearts are as warm as their own. In the year when Italy entered the world war, the Casa Guidi, the house of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the commune of Florence had engraved, in English and Italian, the famous lines from her poem:

I hear! last night a little child so singing  
Neath Casa Guidi windows by the church  
O bella libertà, O bella!

I have no idea whether this is the poetry, these lines so reminiscent of those of Chaucer about the singing boy in his tale of the Prioresse. But there is everything in them to move the feelings; the child, the singing, the night, the church, the simple answer to the simple question: What sort of people lived in these strange houses?

For my specialty is tablets on house-fronts. Every collector must take himself to give individual character to his pursuit. Until I came to Paris I dealt not at all in monuments in the form of statues. In Paris I have been obliged to extend the scope of my enterprise for the simple reason that here they put on statues what in Italy they put on house-fronts. Memorial tablets they do have in Paris, and it is gratifying to learn that Massenet lived in such a house in the Rue de Valenciennes, that this cream-colored, eighteenth-century house in the Rue Montparnasse, with its shutters and dormer windows, and its little court overgrown with ivy, was the home of Saint-Beuve. But the French have not cultivated like the Italians the art of memorial rhetoric; in these tablets they confine themselves to what are called vital statistics; and it makes dry reading after Florence and Venice.

The list of a man's virtues is likely to be longer in proportion to his obscurity. When it is a Leonardo da Vinci who is in question there is no occasion for naming his titles to distinction; it is sufficient to state, with becoming grace, what was his connection with the house:

In these which were the houses of the Martelli Leonardo da Vinci in MDVIII lived together with the sculptor Giovanni Francesco Rustici, and here gave him counsel and norm for the group in bronze, "The Baptist, the Pharisee and the Levite," which over one of the doors of our beautiful San Giovanni, is the Florentine memorial consecrated by the thought and hand of the universal artist.

How I love the precious testimonials in Venice and Florence to the age-long continuity of Italy and

England, Italy's acknowledgment of the constant love-making of an England smitten with her beauty.

In Venice, the line of the convent memorial to John Ruskin on the red house looking across to the Giudecca, with its fine appreciation of what he did for them in "The Stones of Venice."

In this house lived John Ruskin, 1877, priest of art. In our stones, in our San Marco, in well high every monument of Italy, he sought at once the soul of the artist and the soul of the people. Every marble, every stone, every cypress, every hardy, whatever cried out to him that Beauty is Religion if virtue of man inspires it and reverence of the people welcomes it. The commune of Venice in gratitude, 26 January MDCCC.

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How I love the precious testimonials in Venice and Florence to the age-long continuity of Italy and

## The Chord-of-Rest

Harmony, in its modern sense of clothing a melodic note or series of notes with chords, or of providing a chord pleasant to listen to by itself, could not arrive until the key-system had developed; but the earliest attempts at harmony as an accompaniment followed rapidly on the first rough organization of tonality. It did not, as you might think, take the form of accompaniment while the melody was in progress, but of stating, at the end of a phrase, what the chord-of-rest for the moment might be.

I have myself heard two curious examples. One was, many years ago, in a remote Irish village, where a harper who had learnt from his father, who in turn had learnt from his father—and so on for countless generations—sang a song in the

way in which, I am sure, it might have been sung five hundred years ago. The only use he made of the harp was to "thrum" a chord, generally tonic or dominant, at the end of a phrase. The other case was in Kimberley, in 1913, when a native sat by the roadside playing a tune with a bow on a single-stringed instrument, using intervals unknown in European music. And at each important phrase-end he played a little figure of notes so rapidly as to give the impression that it was a chord. So you must not think of the earliest harmony as an attempt to make chords do most of the things they now do for you and me, but rather as an expression of the dawning feeling that . . . a solid chord at the end of a phrase could act as a mental milestone.—Percy C. Buck, in "The Scope of Music."

## Nautilus

("Sea Pieces"; Macdowell)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Surely it is a fairy boat that sails so lightly, dancing over the blue waves!  
The little leaping waves that hurl themselves  
Against the slim white prow that races on  
Dispersing them. And I can almost hear  
Her joyous shout as through a merry crowd  
Of eager tumbling wavelets she goes skimming:  
The Nautilus, as lovely as a sea-nymph,  
With warm soft curves, and a full load of canvas.  
J. C. Bird.

## "If a man think himself to be something"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE sixth chapter of his epistle to the Galatians, Paul glories in the cross of Christ which he is privileged to bear, and at the same time warns the brethren against the evils of self-love and self-glorification. "For," he declares, "if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." Manifestly, the apostle was discriminating between the real and the false, between the man created in God's image and the counterfeit so-called man, a false sense of reality.

The apostle's words contain a precept of priceless value for all who have ears to hear and eyes to see. How could so important a lesson as the necessity for mortals to practice self-abnegation have been more graphically expressed? "If a man think himself to be something," clearly implies a situation common to mortals, in which the false sense of man is mistaken for the true, and an erroneous concept of man takes precedence in thought over God's perfect idea; thus does a mortal deceive himself.

The false sense of selfhood which men manifest and hold to as real, in Paul's language, is nothing; and by holding to it as real and true, they shut themselves off from the real. Surely no one enjoys being self-deceived. Then is it not our great privilege, in the light of Paul's pregnant words, to make sure that we are not among those who are thus misled?

In speaking of the sinner who, by his mental attitude, deceives himself, Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 339): "He is joining in a conspiracy against himself—against his own awakening to the awful unreality by which he has been deceived." Here is plainly marked the course of a mortal who by his insistence upon his human personality as the real man is conspiring against his own welfare. By his very insistence, by the tenacity of his belief, he increases the difficulty of awakening from his illusion.

But, one may inquire, am I to despise myself; am I literally to think of myself as nothing, as Paul declares? The answer to these questions involves the problem of reality, of God, the real man, and the counterfeit, or mortal. The man whom God made in His own image and likeness, the spiritual and perfect man, is God's

reflection, hence is real, substantial and permanent. This man never changes; else he would cease to be God's likeness.

The real man is eternal, indestructible, unchanging, since he is always God's likeness. It is of the spiritual man that Mrs. Eddy declares in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183), "Man is God's image and likeness; what ever is possible to God, is possible to man as God's reflection." That is to say, man reflects all the divine qualities. Manifestly, it was not of this man, God's offspring, that Paul's statement was made. Is there, then, another man? Not in reality; for there is nothing outside of or beyond God's spiritual universe, which is infinite, comprising all reality. But there seems to be a mortal counterfeit of the real man, which is mistaken for God's image. It is to this false counterfeit that Paul's remark pertains; and in the light of the understanding of the true man and the false, as gained in Christian Science, it is seen that the purpose of Paul's statement is to warn mortals against being self-deceived; that is, against mistaking the false for the true. "If a man [that is, a mortal] think himself to be something," he is deceived, for thereby he would recognize as true, as real, a false and counterfeit sense of man, a process which could scarcely do less than delude and deceive. How important, then, that we should gain the true understanding of God and of His perfect creature, man, and of man's relation to the infinite Father!

In discussing human frailty, on page 190 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Human birth, growth, maturity, and decay are as the grass springing from the soil with beautiful green blades, afterwards to wither and return to its native nothingness. This mortal seeming is temporal; it never merges into immortal being, but finally disappears, and immortal man, spiritual and eternal, is found to be the real man. Christian Science is teaching mortals how to find man's true self, thereby showing the way out of mortality into the calm of reality, where man has his eternal being as God's perfect image or idea. This is the most important enterprise in which mortals can engage; for it is the means, the only means, whereby are gained salvation and eternal life."

The definitions were coined that have given the world so much amusement. "Windward," and "Leeward," and "Toward," and "From," and "Pastern," which Johnson defined as the knee of a horse. You remember, of course, his reply to the lady who taxed him with the blunder and asked him how he came to make it: "Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance." What a wonderful book it is! As the little boy said, "full of words and all of 'em different."—A. Edward Newton, in The Atlantic Monthly.

## Number 17 Gough Square

Reaching the top of this narrow channel, and turning sharply to the left, one faces the famous house, Number 17—the house in which Dr. Johnson lived for ten years, from 1748 to 1759, during which he compiled the greater part of the Dictionary, wrote innumerable Rambles and The Vanity of Human Wishes; from which he dispatched his smashing letter to Lord Chesterfield, and to which he returned, "unshaken as the monument," after the failure of his play, Irene. . . .

In Dr. Johnson's day Gough Square was a genteel, indeed one authority says it was a fashionable, neighborhood; certainly it was the most dignified residence the Doctor ever had. . . . He was probably fixed in his determination to become a householder in the particular location by the convenience of being near his printer, William Strahan, who was one of the first partners in the firm of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, which eminent firm still continues to flourish in the square, which is not in itself imposing—a small paved parallelogram not much frequented now except by members of the printing-trade who work in the neighborhood. . . .

The house in Gough Square is a substantial brick building of three stories, a basement, and an attic, and seems to date from the time of Queen Anne. It is a comfortable, if not luxurious; indeed I think if I were offered a house in the "city" to live in, and could not persuade either the Gloomy Dean or the Master of the Temple to leave his mansion to me, I would take my next choice would be the Johnson house in Gough Square, especially if I could turn the square into a garden and transplant a few trees. At night, not a sound is to be heard. London is the quietest city in the world. . . .

Returning to the first floor, you will observe a small room on either side of the hall, but before entering either of them note the winding staircase which leads above and below. The substantial balustrades are quite a feature of the house; the guidebooks say they are of oak, but actually they are of pine, and have been preserved, I suppose, — for they are original — in good condition. Think how many and what hands have rested upon them. Think how often these stairs must have creaked with the weight of the great Doctor. Perhaps before you go to the second floor you will care to enter the "powerful-closet" in the north room to have your eyes opened to a most remarkable—that's what that closet in the corner was used for; and gradually you will work your way to the attic. I never enter it without thinking of Le Gallienne's lines: "To see a place where something was really written, a place where the fire once came down, is a good deal—or nothing at all, as one happens to be constituted." And Carlyle was right when he said, "If Johnson's attic is not his Dictionary, one might have traced there a great intellect a genuine man. There is in it a kind of architectural nobleness; it stands there like a great, solid, square-built edifice, finished symmetrically, completely. You judge that a true builder did it."

The room and Dictionary was born in this room! After great labor! Here

the definitions were coined that have given the world so much amusement. "Windward," and "Leeward," and "Toward," and "From," and "Pastern," which Johnson defined as the knee of a horse. You remember, of course, his reply to the lady who taxed him with the blunder and asked him how he came to make it: "Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance." What a wonderful book it is! As the little boy said, "full of words and all of 'em different."—A. Edward Newton, in The Atlantic Monthly.

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH  
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THE Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the prose works of Mrs. Eddy other than "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and the "Church Manual," in one volume uniform in style with the pocket editions of her writings.

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# SPECIALTIES FEATURE OF THE TRADING

## Quiet Short Session on Ex- change—Narrow Price Movement

NEW YORK, July 11.—With few exceptions, price movements in today's brief session of the stock market were narrow and generally inconsequential.

Bear traders succeeded in forcing sharp reactions in a few issues lacking inside support, but the market as a whole was hampered more than 13 points to 139, but subsequent short covering carried it back to around 146.

Steady accumulation of some of the standard industrials, notably American Telephone & Telegraph, continued in other quarters. Pools suspended operations in most issues although Dodge Brothers common, which established a new peak of just under 30, held firm around that price.

Animated bidding also took place in certain steel products during the last hour of trading. Atlantic Refining, General Banking and Foundation Company sold down 2 points or more.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 400,000 shares.

Buying interest was at a low ebb in today's early trading, but the activity restricted by the retention of firm money rates over the week-end.

Prices in most sections of the list continued to move in a moderate recession. Several railroad issues, including Seaboard adjustment in Baltimore and Ohio 4s and "Katy" adjustment in demand at the opening, and sold fractionally higher.

Pan-American Petroleum 6s also recovered a part of yesterday's loss. U. S. Government obligations were more active, but failed to follow a uniform price trend.

## ENORMOUS BUILDING VOLUME REPORTED FOR LAST MONTH

June was another month of enormous building volume according to P. W. Dodge Corporation. Contracts awarded last month in the sixteen states which include about 5% of the total construction volume of the country amounted to \$540,000,000.

This was only \$7,000,000 less than the highest record year, 1924, when it reached \$547,000,000. The increase was 5 per cent; over June of last year, nearly 40 per cent. It is rather unusual for the building volume to exceed that of May.

Each month of the last quarter has had a larger building total than that of any month previous to it. The first quarter of 1925 increased \$44,000,000 over the first quarter of 1924; the second quarter of this year increased \$24,000,000 over the second quarter of last year. The total increase during the last six months has been more than \$33,000,000, which is nearly 15 per cent.

The June record included the following important items: \$208,582,500, or 38 per cent of all construction, for residential buildings; \$192,515,000, or 35 per cent, for public works and utilities; \$22,551,000, or 4 per cent, for commercial buildings; \$44,884,000, or 8 per cent, for industrial buildings; and \$25,161,000, or 5 per cent, for industrial buildings.

Contemplated new work reported in June amounted to \$67,570,000. This was 6 per cent less than the amount reported in May, but 54 per cent greater than the amount reported in June of last year.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The estate of Victor Herbert, composer, was valued at \$38,156, less than expected to pay taxes on full value.

Twenty thousand large metal works announced they will strike July 15 making a total of 65,000 men on strike.

Plans have been filed for a 15-story hotel costing around \$1,250,000 to be erected at Seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

## AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK, July 11.—Of \$71,930 gross income of the American International Corporation in the second quarter, \$40,000 was paid for taxes on the purchase and sale of securities, combined with \$200,000 in the first quarter and \$255,722 in the second.

The company's earnings for the second quarter of this year, however, are not yet available. At the time it is plain that earnings power, outside of uncertain stock market operations, is still rather low.

## CANADIAN CROP REPORT

OTTAWA, July 11.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a crop report issued today, estimated that the 1925 crop of wheat in Canada will be 425,548,000 bushels of oats, 145,000,000 bushels of barley, 10,000,000 bushels of rye, 10,000,000 bushels of flax, and 10,000,000 bushels of clover.

## SOVIET ORDERS TO ENGLAND

LONDON, July 11.—Rakovsky, Soviet envoy, returned to London from Moscow, and is said to have received Russian orders for British firms amounting to about \$75,000,000 for the purchase of agricultural and manufacturing machinery and machine tools, and the remainder for raw materials, including petroleum.

## DODGE BROS. STOCK STRONG

Earnings of Dodge Bros. Co. to be announced next week, and which are expected to show a gain of 10 per cent on the common stock, are believed responsible for the recent large turnover in the stock. The stock has advanced more than 5 points in the last two days.

## PORTLAND LUMBER EXPORTS

PORTLAND, Ore., July 11.—According to a report issued by the traffic department of the port of Portland, lumber exports for the month of June amounted to 27,712,163 feet valued at \$658,246. This is a large increase over the corresponding month of 1924 when 17,643,000 feet valued at \$384,951 were exported from Portland.

## CRUDE RUBBER UP

NEW YORK, July 11.—Crude rubber prices advanced to 37 1/2 cents a pound. Spot rubber was quoted at \$10.45, a gain of about 4 cents over last night's close. Futures also advanced to new high levels. Buyers are increasingly anxious, and the rubber business was done in the local market.

## BLAST FURNACES

PITTSBURGH, July 11.—Carnegie Steel Company has taken a furnace out of blast at Edgar Thompson for re-lining. This will be put in operation next week, which will bring active furnaces back to 27 out of 28.

## LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 11.—Money was 3 1/2 per cent today and discount rates were short 1/2 per cent, three-month 1/2 per cent, and six-month 1/2 per cent.

## BIRMINGHAM LOADINGS

CHICAGO, July 11.—Birmingham handled in the first seven days of July 30,137 tons of iron ore, compared with 28,997 for the same period of 1924.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

## NEW YORK CURB

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

### Closing Prices

### INDUSTRIALS

### Closing Prices

### NEW ISSUE—Tax Exempt

### City of Newton

### 4% Bonds, July 1, 1926-1935

### At prices to yield from 3.25% to 3.65%

### Kidder, Peabody & Co.

### FOUNDED IN 1865

### BOSTON PROVIDENCE NEW YORK

### Florida Mutual

### Building and Loan Association

### Capital \$5,000,000, Fully Participating

### Incorporated under the laws of the State of Florida and operated under the strict supervision of the State Banking Commission.

### SAFETY

### EARNING POWER

### AVAILABILITY

### St. Petersburg Needs Homes, and Institutions Such as Ours Are Needed to Provide the Money to Build Them.

### "St. Petersburg building permits Jan. 1, '25, to June 30, '25, \$6,515,600.00."

### THE FLORIDA MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

### 619 First Avenue N., St. Petersburg, Florida

### Markets at a Glance

### NEW YORK

### BRITISH OPPOSE AUSTRALIA RAISING LOAN IN AMERICA

### INSURANCE OF Every Description

### 108 Water Street, Boston 8

### 115 Broadway, New York

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### Baldwin Safeguards First Mortgage Bonds

### GOOD BONDS

### Denominations: \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

### Yield 7% or better.

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## YACHTSMEN TO DISBAND TODAY

## Run From Boothbay Harbor to Portland for Eastern Yacht Club

**J. J. QUINN**, veteran pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, will now wear a Philadelphia uniform, probably acting as a pinch hitter for the team. He was released yesterday. He first wore a Red Sox uniform in 1922, having come from the New York Yankees.

The heavy cutting down of pitchers by Manager Fohl of the Red Sox convinces fans that no material for the Sox is soon to be found. In keeping with the policy of President J. A. R. Quinn, more pitchers will probably be obtained from the minor leagues without delay. It is to be seen that with the present cutters the team has small chance of getting out of last place.

Caldwell, former Dartmouth College

Heisman was one of the Yankees' best hitters, always with a pitch for the Broom. He was on a batting rampage at that time and made four hits in the first game. He was also the only Yankee getting two bases on balls. Caldwell has been used at times when even the regular pitchers fail to stop opposing batters from getting on base. Caldwell would do better if he could start his own game.

Musiel of the Yankees increased his hitting in 1934, totaling 20 hits in 20 games. He was the only player to hit for the St. Louis Americans, and E. Johnson of the Yankees also made home runs in the major league games.

Heisman in the Detroit Americans is catching on his manager, Cobb, in the batting for leading individual, batting average.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	45	28	.616
New York	46	31	.597
Brooklyn	25	37	.513
St. Louis	28	40	.487
Philadelphia	27	41	.474
Cincinnati	25	40	.467
Chicago	34	43	.442

**RESULTS FRIDAY**  
 Boston 1, Cincinnati 0.  
 Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 7.  
 Pittsburgh at New York (postponed).  
 Chicago at Brooklyn (postponed).  
**GAMES TODAY**  
 Cincinnati at Boston, 2 games.  
 Chicago at New York.  
 Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.  
 St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Washington	52	26	.667
Philadelphia	47	28	.627
Chicago	42	37	.532
Detroit	41	39	.513
St. Louis	40	41	.493
Cleveland	36	45	.444
New York	33	45	.423
Boston	24	54	.308

**RESULTS FRIDAY**

Detroit 5, Boston 1,  
 Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 1,  
 Chicago 10, Washington 9,  
 St. Louis 9, New York 8.

Washington	52	26	667
Philadelphia	47	28	627
Chicago	47	27	532
Detroit	41	39	513
St. Louis	40	41	493
Cleveland	39	42	444
New York	33	45	438
Boston	24	54	303

RESULTS FRIDAY

Detroit 5, Boston 1.  
 Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 1.  
 Chicago 10, Washington 2.  
 St. Louis 9, New York 8.  
 St. Louis 13, New York 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland.  
 New York at Chicago.  
 Washington at St. Louis.  
 Philadelphia at Detroit.

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SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.50
New Orleans	48	22	650
Memphis	47	45	511
Atlanta	46	44	500
Mobile	44	41	500

Nashville	44	44	500
Chattanooga	42	43	494
Birmingham	38	45	458
Little Rock	37	47	444

RESULTS FRIDAY

Nashville 5, Little Rock 1.  
 Nashville 7, Little Rock 5.  
 Birmingham 8, Memphis 4.  
 New Orleans 4, Atlanta 6.  
 Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Wor. Last P.C.

Nashville	44	44	500
Lexington	44	44	494
Birmingham	38	45	458
Little Rock	37	47	444
RESULTS FRIDAY			
Nashville 7, Little Rock 6			
Nashville 7, Little Rock 6			
Birmingham 8, Mobile 4			
New Orleans 4, Memphis 3			
Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12			
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	57	30	655
Toronto	48	37	565
London	47	28	545
Reading	47	41	534
Buffalo	47	40	511
St. Louis	40	45	445
Providence	31	53	360
Syracuse	29	53	345
RESULTS FRIDAY			
Toronto 3, Providence 2			
Rochester 9, Reading 4			
Baltimore 8, Syracuse 4			
Buffalo 3, St. Louis 1			

Nashville	44	44	500
Indianapolis	42	42	484
Birmingham	38	43	458
Little Rock	35	47	484
FRIDAY			
Nashville 5, Little Rock 1.			
Nashville 7, Little Rock 5.			
Birmingham 8, Mobile 4.			
New Orleans 4, Augusta 0.			
Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.			
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	57	30	655
Toronto	48	37	578
Jersey City	47	28	553
Reading	47	41	534
Buffalo	47	43	451
Rochester	40	43	473
St. Paul	39	51	505
Syracuse	29	53	343
RESULTS FRIDAY			
Toronto 3, Providence 2.			
Rochester 5, Reading 4.			
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 4.			
Buffalo 3, Jersey City 8.			
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	56	28	697
St. Paul	45	37	538
Indianapolis	42	40	578
St. Louis	42	40	578
Minneapolis	40	44	476
Toledo	36	44	450
St. Paul	33	45	431
Millwaukee	33	50	398
RESULTS FRIDAY			
Minneapolis 7, Toledo 1.			

Nashville	44	44	500
Chattanooga	44	44	476
Birmingham	38	45	358
Little Rock	37	47	444

RESULTS FRIDAY			
Nashville 7, Little Rock 1.			
Nashville 7, Little Rock 5.			
Birmingham 8, Mobile 4.			
New Orleans 4, 0.			
Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.			

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	57	30	855
Toronto	48	37	565
Chicago	47	38	559
Reading	47	41	534
Buffalo	47	45	511
St. Louis	46	42	504
Providence	31	53	360
Syracuse	29	53	345

RESULTS FRIDAY			
Toronto 3, Providence 2.			
Rochester 9, Syracuse 4.			
Baltimore 8, Reading 4.			
Buffalo 9, Jersey City 8.			

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
	Won.	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	50	29	637
St. Paul	45	37	538
Indianapolis	44	39	518
Kansas City	42	40	476
Memphis	40	44	472
St. Louis	40	44	472
Omaha	33	43	431
Milwaukee	33	45	398

RESULTS FRIDAY			
Memphis 6, Toledo 4.			
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 7.			
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 3.			
Columbia & St. Paul 7.			

**DAVIS CUP MATCHES DIVIDED**

HOODWIJK, Holland, July 11 (4b)—The Davis Cup divided honors in the first days' play of the Davis Cup semifinals in the European zone. Diebold of the United States defeated the Indian of India, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1. Dr. Fyvie of India defeated C. van Lennep of the Netherlands, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

Nashville	42	44	500
Birmingham	38	42	458
Little Rock	37	47	444

### WRESTLERS FRIDAY

Nashville 5, Little Rock 0.	
Nashville 7, Little Rock 5.	
Birmingham 8, Mobile 4.	
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 0.	
Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.	

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	57	30	655
Toronto	48	37	585
Jersey City	47	28	553
Reading	47	41	534
Buffalo	47	45	516
Rochester	40	45	471
Providence	31	55	360
Syracuse	20	58	345

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Toronto 3, Providence 2.	
Rochester 5, Reading 4.	
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 4.	
Buffalo 9, Jersey City 8.	

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won.	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	56	28	697
Indianapolis	43	40	578
Kansas City	42	40	512
Baltimore & Syracuse	44	44	576
Toledo	38	44	450
Columbus	33	45	451
Chicago	20	50	398

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Minneapolis 6, Toledo 4.	
Columbus 7, Chicago 3.	
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 3.	
Columbia 8, St. Paul 7.	

### DAVIS CUP MATCHES DIVIDED

#### HOORDWIJK, Holland, July 11 (4)—

Holland and India divided honors in the Davis Cup tennis matches. In the semifinals in the European zone, Dierker Kool of Holland defeated Mohan Mehta of India 6-4, 6-4, 6-1. In the Fyee of India defeated C. Van Lennep of Holland, 6-4, 6-4, 9-11, 3-6, 6-4.

#### SWEETSER IS ELIMINATED

GREENWICH, Conn., July 11—J. W. Sweetser, Davis Cup tennis champion, was eliminated in the first round of the Greenwich Country Club tournament golf tournament yesterday by L. M. Lloyd of Greenwich, 1 up.

*"Sweetser's Downfall"*

Nashville	44	44	500
Chattanooga	44	44	486
Birmingham	38	43	458
Little Rock	37	47	444
FRIDAY			
Nashville 5, Little Rock 1.			
Nashville 7, Little Rock 3.			
Birmingham 8, Mobile 6.			
New Orleans 4, Tulsa 6.			
Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.			
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	57	30	.655
Toronto	48	37	.565
Jersey City	47	28	.555
Reading	47	41	.534
Chicago	43	43	.511
Rochester	40	43	.473
Providence	31	53	.369
Syracuse	29	53	.345
RESULTS FRIDAY			
Toronto 3, Providence 2.			
Rochester 5, Reading 4.			
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 4.			
Buffalo 3, Jersey City 8.			
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	48	30	.615
St. Paul	45	37	.538
Indianapolis	43	40	.518
Chicago	40	40	.500
Minneapolis	36	44	.450
Toledo	36	44	.450
St. Louis	33	45	.423
Milwaukee	33	50	.398
RESULTS FRIDAY			
Minneapolis 6, Toledo 4.			
Milwaukee 12, Louisville 7.			
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 3.			
Columbia 8, St. Paul 7.			
DAVIS CUP MATCHES DIVIDED			
HOODWINKED, Holland, July 11 (Ap- p).—Holland and India divided honors in the first day's play of the Davis Cup semifinals in the European zone. Dr. W. F. R. Bird of Holland defeated Mohan Lal of India, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1. Dr. F. C. C. Lund of Holland defeated Van Lennep of India, 6-1, 6-4, 9-11, 3-6, 6-4.			
SWEETSTER IS ELIMINATED			
GREENWICH, Conn., July 11—J. W. Sweetser of Swanton, Metropolitan Country Club, was eliminated in the first round of the Greenwich Country Club invitation golf tournament, yesterday. Luk W. Lloyd of Greenwich, 1 up.			

Nashville	44	44	500
Indianapolis	32	45	484
Birmingham	38	45	458
Little Rock	37	47	444

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Nashville 5, Little Rock 1.	
Nashville 7, Little Rock 5.	
Birmingham 8, Mobile 4.	
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 4.	
Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.	

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	57	30	655
Toronto	48	37	559
Jersey City	47	28	534
Reading	47	41	504
Buffalo	45	45	511
Rochester	40	43	471
Providence	31	55	360
Syracuse	29	50	345

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Toronto 3, Providence 2.	
Rochester 5, Reading 4.	
Baltimore 8, Syracuse 4.	
Buffalo 9, Jersey City 8.	

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	56	28	667
St. Louis	52	37	628
Indianapolis	43	40	518
Kansas City	42	40	512
Minneapolis	40	44	476
Toledo	38	44	450
Columbus	32	43	411
Chilwaukee	29	50	398

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Minneapolis 6, Toledo 4.	
Milwaukee 12, Louisville 7.	
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 3.	
Columbia 8, St. Paul 7.	

### DAVIS CUP MATCHES DIVIDED

HOODRDIWKJ, Holland, July 11 (4)—Holland and India divided honors in the first days' play of the Davis Cup tennis in the European zone. Diemer Kool of Holland defeated Mohan Lal of India, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1. Dr. C. V. Feyer of Holland, 6-4, 9-11, 3-6, 6-4.

### SWEETNER IS ELIMINATED

GREENWICH, Conn., July 11—J. W. Sweetner, of Stamford, Connecticut champion, was eliminated in the first round of the Greenwich Country Club Invitational golf tournament, yesterday.

Dr. L. M. Lloyd of Greenwich, 1 up.

Nashville	44	44	500
Chattanooga	42	42	485
Birmingham	38	43	458
Little Rock	37	47	444
RESULTS FRIDAY			
Nashville 5, Little Rock 5.			
Nashville 7, Little Rock 5.			
Birmingham 8, Mobile 4.			
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 0.			
Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.			
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	57	30	655
Toronto	48	37	586
Jersey City	47	28	553
Reading	47	41	534
Buffalo	47	43	513
Rochester	40	43	477
Providence	31	55	360
Syracuse	29	53	345
RESULTS FRIDAY			
Toronto 3, Providence 2.			
Rochester 9, Reading 4.			
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 4.			
Buffalo 9, Jersey City 8.			
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
	Won.	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	56	28	667
St. Paul	45	37	538
Indianapolis	43	40	518
Kansas City	42	40	512
Minneapolis	40	44	476
Toledo	38	44	450
Columbus	32	42	421
Milwaukee	33	50	398
RESULTS FRIDAY			
Minneapolis 8, Toledo 4.			
Milwaukee 12, Louisville 7.			
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 3.			
Columbia 8, St. Paul 7.			
DAVIS CUP MATCHES DIVIDED			
HOODRDLWIJK, Holland, July 11 (Ph)—Holland and India divided honors in the first days' play of the Davis Cup semifinals in the European zone. Diemer Kool of Holland defeated Mohan Kaul of India, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1. Dr. Fyze of India defeated C. Van Lennep of Holland, 6-1, 6-4, 3-1, 2-6, 6-4.			
SWEETSER IS ELIMINATED			
GREENWICH, Conn., July 11—J. W. Sweetser of Swanow, Metropolitan champion, was eliminated in the first round of the Greenwich Country Club invitation golf tournament, yesterday, by L. M. Lloyd of Greenwich, 1 up.			

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Nashville	44	44	500
Chattanooga	42	42	494
Birmingham	38	43	458
Little Rock	37	47	444

**RESULTS FRIDAY**

Nashville 3, Little Rock 1.	
Nashville 7, Little Rock 3.	
Birmingham 3, Mobile 4.	
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 6.	
Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.	

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	57	30	655
Toronto	48	37	585
Jersey City	47	28	553
Reading	47	41	534
Buffalo	45	43	511
Rochester	40	45	471
Providence	31	55	260
Syracuse	29	55	344

**RESULTS FRIDAY**

Toronto 3, Providence 2.	
Rochester 5, Reading 4.	
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 4.	
Buffalo 9, Jersey City 8.	

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	56	28	697
St. Paul	45	37	538
Indianapolis	43	40	518
Kansas City	42	40	512
Memphis	40	44	476
Toledo	36	44	450
Omaha	35	45	431
Millwaukee	33	50	398

**RESULTS FRIDAY**

Memphis 8, Toledo 4.	
Millwaukee 12, Louisville 7.	
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 3.	
Columbia 8, St. Paul 7.	

**DAVIS CUP MATCHES DIVIDED**

**HOODWINK, Holland, July 11 (48).**—Holland and India divided honors in the first day's play of the Davis Cup semifinals in the European zone. Dismembered Kool of Holland defeated Mohan Lai of India, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1. Dr. Fyvie of India defeated C. Van Lennep of Holland, 6-1, 6-4, 9-11, 3-6, 6-4.

**SWEETSTER IS ELIMINATED**

**GREENWICH, Conn., July 11.**—J. W. Sweetser of Swanton, Metropolitan champion, was eliminated in the first round of the Greenwich Country Club invitation golf tournament, yesterday.

W. L. M. Lloyd of Greenwich, 1 up.

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Chattanooga	42	38	494
Birmingham	38	43	458
Little Rock	37	47	444

RESULTS FRIDAY

Nashville 5, Little Rock 1.	
Nashville 7, Little Rock 3.	
Birmingham 8, Mobile 4.	
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 0.	
Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.	

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	57	50	655
Toronto	48	37	585
Jersey City	47	28	553
Reading	47	41	534
Buffalo	47	43	511
Rochester	40	45	451
Providence	31	43	360
Syracuse	29	55	345

RESULTS FRIDAY

Toronto 3, Providence 2.	
Rochester 5, Reading 4.	
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 4.	
Buffalo 5, Jersey City 8.	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	58	38	484
St. Paul	45	37	538
Indianapolis	43	40	518
Kansas City	42	40	512
Minneapolis	40	44	476
Toledo	38	44	458
Omaha	33	43	431
Milwaukee	33	50	398

RESULTS FRIDAY

Minneapolis 6, Toledo 4.	
Milwaukee 12, Louisville 7.	
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 3.	
Columbia 4, St. Paul 7.	

DAVIS CUP MATCHES DIVIDED

HOODWINKED, Holland, July 11 (Ap)—Holland and India divided honors in the first days' play of the Davis Cup semifinals in the European zone. Dummer Kool of Holland defeated Mohan Lal of India, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1. Dr. E. V. Sene of India defeated C. Van Lennep of Holland, 6-1, 6-4, 9-11, 3-6, 6-4.

SWEETEST IS ELIMINATED

GREENWICH, Conn., July 11.—J. W. Sweetser of Swanton, Metropolitan champion, was eliminated in the first round of the Greenwich Country Club invitation golf tournament, yesterday, by L. M. Lloyd of Greenwich, 1 up.

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Nashville ..... 44 ..... 44 ..... 500  
 Chattanooga ..... 42 ..... 42 ..... 494  
 Birmingham ..... 38 ..... 43 ..... 458  
 Little Rock ..... 37 ..... 47 ..... 444

Nashville 3, Little Rock 1.  
 Nashville 7, Little Rock 3.  
 Birmingham 8, Mobile 4.  
 New Orleans 4, Atlanta 6.  
 Chattanooga 14, Memphis 12.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore .....	57	30	.655
Toronto .....	48	37	.565
Jersey City .....	47	28	.553
Reading .....	47	41	.534
Buffalo .....	47	43	.511
Rochester .....	40	45	.471
Providence .....	31	55	.360
Syracuse .....	29	53	.345

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Toronto 3, Providence 2.  
 Rochester 9, Reading 4.  
 Baltimore 8, Syracuse 4.  
 Buffalo 8, Jersey City 8.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville .....	56	28	.667
St. Paul .....	42	37	.538
Indianapolis .....	42	40	.518
Kansas City .....	42	40	.512
Minneapolis .....	40	44	.476
Toledo .....	38	44	.459
Columbus .....	33	45	.431
Milwaukee .....	32	50	.398

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Minneapolis 6, Toledo 4.  
 Milwaukee 12, Louisville 7.  
 Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 3.  
 Columbia 8, St. Paul 7.

### DAVIS CUP MATCHES DIVIDED

HOORNDIJK, Holland, July 11 (45)—  
 Holland and India divided honors in  
 the first day's play of the Davis Cup  
 tournament in the European zone. Diemer  
 Kool of Holland defeated Mohan  
 Lal of India, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1. Dr.  
 Fyfe of India defeated C. Van Lennep  
 of Holland, 6-1, 6-4, 9-11, 3-6, 6-4.

### SWEETSER IS ELIMINATED

GREENWICH, Conn., July 11.—J. W.  
 Sweetser of Swanow, Metropolitan  
 champion, was eliminated in the first  
 round of the Greenwich Country Club  
 invitation golf tournament, yesterday,  
 by L. M. Lloyd of Greenwich, 4 up.

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## Run From Boothbay Harbor to Portland for Eastern Yacht Club

**BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., July 14**—With a sail from this port to Portland, the Eastern Yacht Club will bring its annual cruise of 1925 to a close and it will go down in history as a very successful one. It will be a long run today and an early start was scheduled.

A 12-knot southwester, which

brought in great blankets of fog and a big lump of sea, gave the club skipper a good test of navigation yesterday in the 37-mile run from North Haven to this port yesterday. Hard on the port tack, the fleet of 20 boats tore across the tumbling Muscongus into the Sheepscot, with rails boiling and sails tugging. Except for the fog which hid the boats half an hour after the start, the race was the liveliest that the major yachtsmen have en-

trough in great blankets of fog and a big lump of sea. The fog was so thick that the ship was out of navigation yesterday in the 37-mile run from North Haven to this port yesterday. Hard on the port tack, the ship was driven across the strait, rambling Muscongus into the Sheepscot with rails boiling and sails tugging. Except for the fog which hid the boats but not the waves, it was the liveliest that the major yachtsmen have enjoyed for many a day, and certainly the best on the coast. The racing was so close that the finish, only a quarter more on time allowance.

Fleet Capt. Guy Lowell, contributed the cups for the day's racing, which was won by Vice-Commander J. S. Lawrence's new Norwegian-built schooner *Advance*. Spencer Borden's 40-footer *Wendell* was second, and K. E. Alden's *Malabar* sixth.

joyed for many a day, and certainly the best on the craft at the finish, only to be scalded by the water in the time allowance.

Once Capt. Guy Lowell, com- tributed the cups for yesterday's races. The prizes were presented by Vice-Com- mander J. S. Lawrence's new Nor- wegian-built schooner Advance. Spencer Borden's 48-footer built by the Watsons' was the second and that of J. G. Alden's Malabar sixth in the rating class.

Such an early start was made that the entire fleet of anchor several hours before sundown and all hands met on the flagship about tea time for the annual rowing races for amate- urs and professionals.

Four of eight schooners was ordered away from North Haven at 9:40, but two of them, the Vagant and Wildfire, were ordered to turn back for a re-

Such an early start was made that the entire race was over at anchor several hours before sundown and all hands met on the flagship about tea time for the annual rowing races for amateurs and professionals. The first start was of eight schooners for which was ordered away from North Haven at 9:40; but two of them, the *Vagant* and *Wildfire*, were unable to get away and had to turn back for a restart. Three of the others, the *Queen Mab*, *Iroldia* and *Advance*, came for the line hard and the *Flying Cloud* trying to cross on the port tack. To avoid collisions the trio tacked to port away from the *Flying Cloud* and at once eliminated from the race for unintentional violations of the rules of the road.

At one time side by side there were three boats within 100 yards of the

start. Three of the others, the Queen Mab, Irollita and Advance, came for the line hard on the starboard of the Flying Cloud trying to cross on the port tack. To avoid collisions the trio tacked to port away from the Flying Cloud. The Queen Mab, which had once eliminated from the race for unintentional violations of the rules of the road.

At one time she was within 100 yards of the committee boat, with sheets and runners rattling. The Advance, which was farthest away, was also within 100 yards. The Queen Mab took the lead. The Vagrant quickly pushed its way through, but the advantage of the Advance to windward was too great for the Vagrant's superb yacht all day to the finish.

The Sally Ann won the start in the 60-footers and kept the lead for five minutes. About 10 minutes later, when the Cocka-

committee boat, with sheets and runners rattling. The *Advance*, which was farthest away, was the least affected and soon took the lead. The Vagrant quickly pushed its way through, but the advantage of the *Advance* to windward enabled it to cling to the Vagrant all the way to the finish.

The Sally Ann won the start in the 40-footers and except for a few moments later, when the Cockatoo pushed out ahead, held its position to the end.

**SCOTT VS. CROCKER**  
**FOR TENNIS TITLE**

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10 (AP).—W. W. Scott of Tacoma, Wash., will meet the Cockatoo of Montreal, member of last year's Canadian Davis

too pushed out ahead, held its position to the end.

## SCOTT VS. CROCKER FOR TENNIS TITLE

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10 (AP)—W. W. Scott of Tacoma, Wash., will meet William Crocker of Montreal, member of last year's Canadian Davis Cup team, in the finals for the Canadian men's singles tennis championship. Both are under 23 years of age. The semifinals yesterday over Jack Wright of Montreal, also a member of last year's Davis Cup team.

Wright, 2-3, 7-5, 3-6, 14-12, Crocker entered the finals, which will be played today, by eliminating Leon Turrene of Seattle, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3.

Scott, paired with Turrene, No. 1,

Cup team, in the finals for the Canadian men's singles tennis championship, which will be played today in the semifinals yesterday over Jack Wright of Montreal, also a member of last year's Davis Cup team.

1—6, 4—6, 6—3, 1—6, 1—6, 4—12. Crocker entered the finals, which will be played today, by eliminating Leon Turenne of Seattle, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Scott, paired with Turenne, No. 1 ranking player in the Pacific northwest, will play in the finals of the men's doubles championship against Crocker and Wright. He defeated the finals. Scott and Turenne defeated Leroy Rennie and A. W. Ham of Toronto, Ont., champions, 6—3, 6—4.

**MUNRO WINS JUNIOR TITLE**  
SWAMPSCOTT, July 11.—Ralph Munro, United Shoe Club, is the

ranking player in the Pacific northwest, will play in the finals of the Canadian men's doubles championship against Crooker and Wright. In entering the finals, Scott and Turenne defeated Leroy Rennie and A. W. Ham of Toronto, Ont., champions, 6-3, 6-4.

**MUNRO WINS JUNIOR TITLE**  
SWAMPSCOTT, July 11—Ralph Munro, United Shoe Golf Club, is the Massachusetts junior champion for 1934, having won the title at the "edesco Country Club, yesterday, defeating C. D. A. Grasse, Mt. Pleasant Golf Club, Lowell, 4 and 2, in the final round.

**Vacation Needs**

having won the title at the Tedesco  
 Country Club, yesterday, defeating C.  
 D. A. Grimes, Mt. Pleasant Golf Club,  
 Lowell, 4 and 2, in the final round.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

The problem of immigration in France has been the subject of considerable discussion. It is particularly the Italian settlements in the south-west of the country which have brought a demand for some system of regulation. Although from time to time one hears much of the xenophobia of the French, the truth is that France is, on the whole, a country which is exceedingly hospitable to the foreigner. It is hospitable by inclination, but it is also hospitable by necessity. Perhaps as the necessity grows greater, France becomes more restive. With a diminishing birth rate and a scarcity of labor power, France cannot do otherwise than open its doors to floods of foreign immigrants who come from all the surrounding countries of Europe—from Poland, from Czechoslovakia, from Rumania, from Spain, and above all, from Italy.

The foreign tourist from North and South America, from England, from Scandinavia and from other parts of the world, brings a good deal of money which cannot but be welcome. A number of trades depend upon the tourist. But it is especially the relations between Italy and France which are being canvassed at this moment.

The French regard the Italians as belonging to the same Latin race, and they render great services in cultivating the French soil which would otherwise be abandoned. What troubles the French is that there is being pursued a veritable enterprise of dispossession, strong and durable. The Italian immigrants pursue large designs. They have projects which will take many years to fulfill. They are introducing cattle which cannot immediately become acclimated. They cultivate silkworms. They set up farinaceous factories. In short, they come to stay. Can they be assimilated? Possibly they can. But it is pointed out that for the first time for many centuries a foreign people is in large numbers in a body taking possession of a part of France.

Italy is a country which, in spite of its present difficulties, is destined to expand and to take a foremost rank among the European nations at a moment when France requires much wisdom and energy to maintain its position. While Italy is submerging France in the south, other peoples are invading France at Paris, in the north; in Normandy, on the Côte d'Azur; on the Basque coast, and it is even apprehended that the Germans may purchase fields and factories wholesale.

In these circumstances, without taxing the French with inhospitality, it is not surprising that they should be concerned with the elaboration of a policy of immigration. Le Journal has shown itself particularly active in the campaign, not for the exclusion of the foreigner, but for the defense of the French against an influx which may be undesirable and may attain such proportions as to become dangerous for the national unity. What is asked is not the erection of barriers against the invasion, but the framing of rules which would scatter immigrants, who at present show a tendency to concentrate in colonies, for the purpose of assuring their gradual absorption.

One measure which it is held should be taken is intended to prevent the sale of large tracts of land to foreigners in perpetuity. There is no objection to leasing, but there is grave objection to the sale of land to those who do not wish ultimately to accept French nationality for themselves and their children. There can be no doubt that the problem presents itself as serious to a large mass of the French people, and it is difficult to draw up suitable regulations which would not be unfair to the foreigner, whose aid is, after all, indispensable, but which at the same time would assure the French character of France.

It is possible to ignore the problem today, but in a few years it will be quite impossible—if the present movement of immigration continues and even expands, as it doubtless will—to neglect the strange situation. One can only hope that in anything that is done the French will scrupulously refrain from the very appearance of xenophobia, and will not allow hospitality to be converted into hostility.

Manufacturers in the United States have been concerned themselves in the past to only a limited degree with foreign markets. The huge and growing mass of the population of the United States, with the most varied and insistent wants and needs to be found in the world, has focused attention on the home market. The great bulk of manufacturers have given little thought or study to foreign trade. Such influence as they have been able to bring to bear on politicians and legislation has been devoted to developing and conserving interior commerce, and to the creation of tariff barriers that would keep the home market as free as possible from foreign competition, with little consideration of the nature and problems of international trade and with only a limited look into the long future of the country.

Conditions are changing rapidly, however, and the number of American manufacturers, business men and financiers who realize that the United States cannot keep to itself commercially, that the problems of the payment of foreign debts and German reparations are inextricably interwoven with the exchange of products between nations, and that the United States, to be sure of permanent and stable prosperity, must develop and extend its foreign markets, is increasing rapidly. Associations of manufacturers already formed are turning their attention in this direction and new organizations to deal with the changing conditions are being formed.

There are two basic considerations that all who are interested in foreign trade ought to remember. One relates to tariffs or other artificial barriers that affect international ex-

change of goods, and the other to economic and social conditions in countries with which American producers wish to deal. This latter aspect of the general subject is the more important of the two for the long look ahead. For the benefit of American producers who must take that long look if the prosperity of their country is to continue indefinitely, two countries that touch the United States on extended frontiers, the only ones that do touch it on any frontier, invite close and careful study. These are Canada and Mexico.

The story of the commercial and political relations of the United States with these two countries is both interesting and illuminating. Canada with a population about the same as that of the State of New York is one of the best customers that American producers have in the world. The trade between the two countries is enormous. The figures of it are not necessary here. All Americans who have the most cursory knowledge of trade facts are aware of them. This great commerce has developed and continues to grow not because of any tariff regulations but in spite of such as exist. Mexico with a population much greater than that of Canada is a poor customer of the United States. What then is the basic reason for the difference?

It is one whose roots run deep into social, economic and political conditions, which always and everywhere are so interlaced as to be virtually impossible of disentanglement. In Canada these conditions are such that the individual units of the population have developed needs and wants to a degree that, with a continually increasing financial ability to satisfy these wants, makes the Canadians as a whole a people of exceptional buying power. In Mexico these conditions are reversed. The separate units of the population are poor, and social and economic conditions have kept them so.

It would seem that the wise course for producers in the United States to pursue would be to seek to form a public sentiment that would compel the political leaders of the country to conduct the relations between Mexico and their own republic in a way that would throw all the legitimate influence of the United States to the support of any Mexican government that would increase the stability of the country, encourage education, increase freedom and equality of opportunity for the betterment of individual fortunes, and make more and more Mexicans who have both the desire and the ability to buy American products. American public sentiment should be led to enforcing the many possible ways of helping the Mexicans to help themselves. It should make it impossible to justify a charge that some Americans foment disturbances in Mexico to further their own selfish ends.

Americans and their Government can do much to change conditions that have made the population of Mexico consist of a few hundred very rich and powerful men and millions of extremely poor men with few chances of betterment. In this way alone can the Mexican people gradually be brought to a state where Mexico will be a great market for American products, like Canada.

The people of the United States have never been seriously concerned over paper deficits or paper surpluses in the budget of the Post Office Department, evidently realizing that the service rendered in handling the mails is one quite equally enjoyed by everyone according to his particular needs, and that it makes little difference in the long run whether the cost is paid directly in the form of money over the counter or indirectly through the processes of taxation. There is, however, more than usual public interest manifested in the forecast this year of a large deficit. This is because of the admitted uncertainties injected into the matter by the recent action of Congress in providing for higher pay for many postal employees and for higher rates on certain specified classes of mail matter. It was given out in Washington when the present law was enacted that, while the increased pay provisions were regarded as permanent, the new rates of postage were necessarily experimental. In other words, it was assumed that there was no way of foretelling definitely whether the revenues derived under the revised schedule would serve to meet the fixed increased cost of service, calculated at approximately \$68,000,000 a year.

In the opinion of Postmaster-General Harry S. New, announced simultaneously with the publication of figures showing the postal revenues for June of the present year, there will exist, under present conditions, a deficit of approximately \$40,000,000 on June 30, 1926; the end of the present fiscal year. Mr. New qualifies his estimate by the admission that it is the "merest guess," but apparently he is firm in the conviction that a somewhat larger deficit will exist than that usually remaining to be dealt with. He is quoted as having said that the difference between receipts and expenditures "is due, of course, to the legislation passed by the last Congress affecting both pay and rates."

Mr. New has never sought to defend the new rate schedules, either while they were being considered before their adoption or since the measure became a law. That the new rates charged are officially regarded as temporary or tentative is indicated by the fact that a special congressional committee, of which Senator Moses of New Hampshire is chairman, is authorized to investigate them, with a view to determining the wisdom of recommending a supplemental rate bill at the coming session. It is intimated in Washington that the Postmaster-General is preparing to submit, at the first hearings of this committee, all data in his possession affecting the present schedules and any proposed revised rates.

An analysis of the figures presented, admitting that they tend to indicate, as Mr. New calculates, a deficit of \$40,000,000 in the postal revenues, shows that the new rates are falling short of estimated production by more than half the amount that it was believed would accrue from them. The total salary increase provided for in the law was \$68,000,000 annually. The advance in postage rates was made on newspapers, magazines, fourth-class and parcel post matter, souvenirs and other private post cards, and registered letters. It may be due to the operation of an almost unfailing economic law that the expected increase in revenue has not accrued from the imposition of these higher rates. The present charge upon re-mailed newspapers and magazines, for instance, has undoubtedly cut off most of the revenue from that source. The present rate is approximately three times as great as that formerly charged. Likewise the higher rates on parcel post packages have, it may appear, materially reduced the volume of that business. The higher cost has at least restricted the use of the service in these two outstanding instances to necessary commitments, whereas formerly they were freely indulged luxuries. It would be interesting to learn the proportional falling off in revenues from the two sources named.

It may be discovered that important readjustments are necessary in the various schedules. The Government is unalterably committed, under present economic conditions, to the present salary schedules of postal employees. The step taken cannot be retraced. But it may appear that prohibitive charges have been laid on certain classes of the service. If the rates charged are so high that the public will not pay them except under protest or necessity, then the very end sought has been defeated.

Rehearsals of compositions from manuscript, which are offered by the State Symphony Orchestra of New York next winter, should do something for American art, provided the committee selecting the pieces will show hospitality to new ideas of form, style and technique. They can hardly add anything to opportunities that have always been available, if the committee merely designs to give writers practice in paraphrasing the musical thought of the past, or in adapting the methods of modern European tone architects, say the French and the German, to the ways of living favored in the United States.

Vast money the public of New York spends on orchestral performances year after year. For all its outlay it has received very little return in American expression. In a superficial view it seems content to have things remain as they have been. If it can hear the Beethoven Fifth Symphony, the Brahms First and the Tchaikovsky Sixth, along with certain works of Wagner each season, that apparently suffices. But indications exist that it is undergoing a change of mood. It begins to demand, ever so casually yet with unmistakable intent, that its own historic aspiration shall have occasional voice in the fiddling, piping and blowing of its dearly hired musicians.

The State Symphony officials, catching sight of the straw in the wind, have taken action; slight indeed, but promising. They are going to turn their rehearsal room into a part-time laboratory for native composers. Their committee will shrewdly search and sift the manuscripts that are submitted, of course; or else their conductor—Mr. Dobnanyi, beginning in September, and Mr. Casella, beginning in January, 1926,—will do so. Which is perhaps the most important part of the whole matter, so exceedingly committee-shy and conductor-shy are some persons who practice the art of counterpoint and the craft of orchestration.

That many lines of effort in composition are starting in the United States, everybody who travels the concert circuit attests. Certain of the orchestral lines can, by means of the State Symphony rehearsals, be brought together and compared. If they prove to have, in the main, a futile trend, that will be an experience common to all musical countries. But what if so much as a single one of them should prove to possess true national direction?

Editorial Notes

It is a worthy aim which the members of the New York Women's League for Animals are striving to attain: the development among school children of humane characteristics. And it was a remarkable response which Public School No. 95, under the leadership of Miss Margaret J. Bonnell, one of its teachers, gave recently in contributing to the league \$160, to be used for its watering stations for horses. There is, without question, much still to be done in enlisting the services of children to reduce the number of homeless and starving cats and dogs, especially in the tenement districts. However, it may be felt that much is being done when a young boy who has been in the habit of teasing helpless animals comes to realize that such actions are unmanly, and turns his thought and effort in the direction of mitigating instead of increasing their sufferings. Browning gave voice to a beautiful sentiment when he wrote:

God made all the creatures and gave them our love and our fear.  
To give sign, we and they are His children, one family here.

Some interesting statistics were compiled in a recent number of the Buzzer, a small four-page folder published weekly by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, regarding the use of street cars by automobile owners. Some time ago an organization that was interested in the subject sent out 25,000 inquiry cards to automobile owners in twenty-one cities. Of those who replied some 80 per cent used the street cars regularly. Then a questionnaire was sent to 200 Packard and 200 Cadillac owners in each of the following cities: Philadelphia, Buffalo, Baltimore, Boston, and Washington. When the cards came back they showed that 75 per cent of the owners of these high-class cars used the street cars an average of twenty-eight times a month. The Buzzer points out that, if one adds these automobile owners to the other people who do not own automobiles, it is easily seen that 90 or 95 per cent of the people ride in street cars regularly. The significant comment is added: "That doesn't look as if the street car was a back number, does it?"

Seeking American Expression in Music

Hotel beds that fit are one of the early signs that the great open spaces where, it is now generally accepted, men are men, are beginning to have their lengthening. If not broadening influence on the "efficiency" of the city always to give shelter to the stranger within its gates, it is, altering some of the rooms on its top floor, and installing beds guaranteed to permit a good stretch. Tall visitors, it is explained, have felt the shortage of such accommodations. Taking advantage of the visit here of Benjamin B. Ostling, a box manufacturer of Marshfield, Ore., president of the Association of Longfellow Clubs, who peers down from an altitude of seven feet above floor level, this particular hotel is getting advice on what might be called fitting furniture. This, of course, will necessitate a new form of registration for guests, probably, such as: "John Smith—Podunk Crossing—6 feet 3 1/2 inches."

The Age of Salesmanship is beginning to have its dawn in the New York public schools. Selling talks do not seem to have commenced yet, but the way has been prepared by Joseph Barrett, principal of Public School 150, in Brooklyn, who has just written a song for the children using his playground. It goes to the old tune, "Smiles," and asserts in no uncertain terms that whoever is singing it is more than fond of that particular playground. It is popular with the children here, according to the teachers, and it "teaches the words seriously. It could hardly fail to fill them with loyalty to their field and apparatus. The art of promotion, thus applied to different activities in school life, has, hitherto, been rather lacking. Properly handled, promotion methods might do a great deal if applied early, with say, advertisements in the textbooks, such as: "Try Euclid's Geometry—It Fits Boys to Rule"; and there is no question but that the playground song, if properly encouraged, may go far to persuade children to take up playing."

The number of captains of industry in the United States is growing out of all proportion to the number of the people. The adage of Napoleon's that every private soldier should carry in his vest a marshal's baton has been adopted by a number of large companies, which are some of its stock tucked away in the family stocking. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has just announced that the total number of actual or budding captains who own it at present is 650,000. Nearly a million persons, too, it is estimated, own steam railroad shares; and the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has just made known the fact that its campaign from May 1 to June 30 to sell stock to its consumers resulted in distributing \$6,618,000 worth to 10,872 subscribers. If these various campaigns continue, so that the consumers and employees become stockholders, the peaceful extinction of industry ought to be easily accomplished; for the stockholders, confronted with the inevitable question as to whether they should raise their prices and lower their wages so as to increase their dividends, would almost certainly be rendered speechless by a complete deadlock of their emotions.

How far Defense Day went this year did not become apparent until ships began arriving here this week with the reports that even an army of what had spent the day maneuvering off the coast of Nantucket. This fact, perhaps, ought to be kept from the Nation's naval experts, who may see in it the necessity for a stronger defense against a submarine attack.

In the summer, people no longer live in New York, they live in the suburbs. The railroads, for example, have ways and even footpaths are kept filled with transient inhabitants bent on spending just enough time in the city to make their presence felt at the regular squeezing of the company purse. The railroad companies have just estimated that they alone will take 1,500,000 New Yorkers away from their annual vacations, which will mean that close to as many more will leave by the other accepted means of locomotion. Even the inhabitants who are supposed to be here, however, will, in many cases, barely make the roll call. A million of them, besides the usual commuters, it is estimated, spent the week-end of July 4 away from the city, and though this was probably a

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The center of the Parliamentary stage was lately occupied by the debate on the proposals for the Rhine-land security pact. The debate itself was very interesting. But the criticism of the proposals, considering how far-reaching they were and how much their defects had been advertised in the press, was surprisingly mild.

British public opinion, like American, is instinctively isolationist. But long experience has convinced it that isolation, as a policy, is impossible in the modern world. All parties, therefore, were willing to concede the fundamental idea underlying the proposed pact, that some commitment in Europe by Great Britain was inevitable. Hence discussion turned almost entirely on matters of detail.

The center of interest was provided by the speeches of the three big figures, Austen Chamberlain, who introduced the proposals, and Ramsay MacDonald and David Lloyd George, who criticized them. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was a long historical argument for the pact as being necessary to European stability and peace. He made it clear that Great Britain only intended to commit herself to a guarantee of the Franco-German-Belgian frontiers, and undertook no new liability whatever about the frontiers in eastern Europe, and especially Poland. Also that the pact was in no sense an alliance but a guarantee that, so far as Great Britain would assure it, disputes in the western zone should be settled by arbitration and not by the might of the sword.

Mr. MacDonald cast a long look back at the protocol because it was universal and not local in its application. But the substance of his criticism was the query, "Is it really possible to separate the problems of western Europe from those of eastern Europe?" If Russia and Poland came to blows, and first Germany and then France are drawn into the conflict, how will it be possible for Great Britain to keep out of it, if she has guaranteed the inviolability of the Franco-German frontier? This, indeed, is a very formidable question, to which no adequate answer has yet been given.

Mr. Lloyd George took another point, perhaps the greatest incentive to war in history has been the difficulty of altering treaty arrangements when they have become out of date. Mr. Lloyd George asked, therefore, whether the arbitration clauses would be so drawn as to make it possible for the arrangements made at Versailles to be brought, in due time, under review.

If they did not, the effect of the pact would be to make war inevitable, for it would simply stereotype still more firmly the peace treaties, some parts of which, it was already clear, would be long need revision, if peace in Europe was to last. To this question, also, no clear answer was forthcoming.

Everything that has been said and done since the pact correspondence was published goes to show how preliminary the discussions have so far been. There are a multitude of still unsettled problems of great importance. What is to be the relation between the pact and the League of Nations? What exactly does arbitration mean? Does it represent a purely judicial process from the basis of existing international law and treaties, or does it include the more political process known as conciliation?

Again there is the widest difference between the interpretation of the pact in Paris and London. Paris holds it not only as a guarantee by Great Britain of the Franco-German frontier, but as a free hand to France to take independent action to secure the inviolability of the whole settlement of Versailles in Europe. London regards it as a means not merely of stabilizing conditions in western Europe but of insuring that the settlements of 1919 can be revised by arbitration, and that action about the treaties will only be taken through the machinery of the League of Nations.

Finally, the verdict of Germany, the third party to the pact, is still unknown. She will approve of the guarantee of the western frontiers, for she initiated that proposal herself. But she will probably demand security that, if France is to be guaranteed against invasion by Germany,

Germany also should be guaranteed against invasion by France, so long as the dispute remains as it is at present. And that guarantee it will be extremely difficult for her to obtain, because the granting of it would necessitate making the scope of the pact far more extensive than British opinion is prepared to approve.

As usually happens in international negotiations simple ideas have a way of developing into extremely complicated negotiations when they come to the practical stage. It may well be that the character of the security pact will greatly change before the negotiations reach the point when treaties can be dropped. But enough has happened to show that there is now a real desire on the part of France, Germany, and Great Britain to come to terms about their mutual security and the peace of Europe, and if that good will persists it cannot fail to lead to some practical results.

Public opinion here is becoming a good deal concerned about China. With 1,250,000 people already on the unemployed list, the possible destruction of another great international market cannot be viewed with equanimity. It is increasingly realized that the root of the present anti-foreigner outbreak is the growth of that very sensitive nationalism which in Europe helped to produce the late war, and which is seething throughout Asia today, and that the extraterritorial privileges of foreigners in China is one of the main grievances which inflame stupid passion and national feeling in the country.

There is no disposition here to resist any revision of the rights and status of foreigners in China which is compatible with security and order for themselves and for trade. But the difficulty seems to be the same as that which lies at the bottom of the problem in India, Egypt, Iraq, and elsewhere: the inveterate refusal of the Chinese to face up to the practical means by which alone their ideal ends can be attained.

It is felt here to be absurd to say that it is the rights of foreigners which prevent the restoration of law and unity and order in China. Yet until the Chinese can establish some kind of peace and law among themselves, how is it possible for the foreign powers to relinquish the extraterritorial rights which are the protection of their nationals today?

Recently was observed the centenary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway. This railway was not the first mechanical road to be built in the world, for the Surrey Iron Tramway was authorized in 1801, and other even more primitive beginnings are known. But the Stockton and Darlington railway is generally taken as the first true railway, because it was the first on which a steam locomotive was used and both passengers and goods were carried for hire.

As such the date 1825 may be taken as the beginning of the present-day mechanical age. Invention had been prolific long before then, but the change which has really transformed the life of mankind and which lies at the root of that tremendous process of readjustment which causes most of the modern problems, has been the improvement in the methods of transportation, so that movement is no longer confined to the few and to articles of luxury alone, but the multitude itself and the bulky everyday needs of mankind can be cheaply and quickly transported from one end of the globe to the other. And that process began with the invention of the locomotive and the steel rail.

The sporting eclipse of Great Britain continues. She has now lost the open golf championship to Jim Barnes, born, it is true, in Cornwall but trained in America, and the American army has beaten the British army at polo. And no Briton figured in the main lawn tennis finals at Wimbledon. None the less there is a queer feeling of confidence in the air. People seem to feel that in sport, at any rate, if not in trade, the worst has passed. They feel that, though they themselves have caught napping, their young athletes are once more awake.

## The Week in New York

New York, July 11

Hotel beds that fit are one of the early signs that the great open spaces where, it is now generally accepted, men are men, are beginning to have their lengthening. If not broadening influence on the "efficiency" of the city always to give shelter to the stranger within its gates, it is, altering some of the rooms on its top floor, and installing beds guaranteed to permit a good stretch. Tall visitors, it is explained, have felt the shortage of such accommodations. Taking advantage of the visit here of Benjamin B. Ostling, a box manufacturer of Marshfield, Ore., president of the Association of Longfellow Clubs, who peers down from an altitude of seven feet above floor level, this particular hotel is getting advice on what might be called fitting furniture. This, of course, will necessitate a new form of registration for guests, probably, such as: "John Smith—Podunk Crossing—6 feet 3 1/2 inches."

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record, being about 20 per cent more than last year, it is only a fair sample of what the city can do when it really turns out, after the practice almost everyone gets on nearly every other week-end.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company says it has found from its experience with the apartment it built in the Borough of Queens, New York City, that they can be profitably rented at nine dollars a month per room. Many persons know some fine landlords whom that report might convince, but probably would not convert.

The United States is now using its own oil faster than it is finding new supplies, according to a report just made for the Mining and Metallurgical Society; which, from the last example, ought to be a warning to anyone wishing to be a millionaire, not to sell any land until he finds out what the next fuel is to be and where it is likely to be found.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the Monitor responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The Fur Trade and the Steel Trap

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express regret through your columns that an editorial in the July number of the "Fur Trade Review," the organ of the American fur trade, qualifies as a "smoke-screen" the assertion of our league, that it is not attacking the fur trade nor the wearing of fur under proper conditions.

I regret the tone of the editorial the more, because, though in a campaign of this kind grievances, true or imagined, must of necessity arise, in this particular case the fur trade itself has given us hope that it would cooperate with us against the cruelty of trapping, if only offering prizes for a "humane" trap, by which offer it seemed distinctly to recognize the cruelty involved in using the steel trap.

Furthermore, the fur trade stands openly for conservation in trapping, for the licensing of and regular reports by trappers, and for other measures which would give rise to a belief that the trade would not be hostile to the abolition of the torturing steel trap. In addition to the consideration that the league does not wish to do injustice to persons or associations, though ever preserving our determined object to make the steel trap illegal, we do not regard it as wise or fair to overshoot the mark.

Our attitude in regard to wearing fur is, if I mistake not, exactly that of the Monitor, which accepts advertisements of fur garments because, believing that fur may be legitimately worn in cold weather, and when the furbearers have been humanely killed, it would not be consistent to refuse these advertisements.

May I say that, though there are many excellent people who would go further and fight all use of fur, the league is trying to avoid all appearance of fanaticism, since it is pursuing a definite and practical aim, namely, the securing from state legislatures of a law making the use of all torturing traps illegal? It is obvious that any attitude which is open to the charge of ultraliberalism or unreasonable defensiveness would defeat this aim.

A manual is now being prepared, and will shortly be distributed to all who are interested in abolishing the torturing varieties of traps, giving all manner of information in regard to trapping, the fur trade, our proposed law and our methods to secure it, as well as replies to the usual objections to this kind of legislative work.

The chief medium of the league will be a system of state and town committees all over the United States, which shall organize the legislative campaign and collect funds, particularly the one dollar from every woman who has ever worn fur. The address: Anti-Steel-Trap League, Washington, D. C., is sufficient, and the league is eager to hear from all who are curious about its aims and its methods. Meanwhile 100,000,000 animals are tortured to death in steel-traps every year.

EDWARD BRECK,  
President, Anti-Steel-Trap League,  
Washington, D. C.